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TABLES

OF

CHRONOLOGY AND GENEALOGY;

SELECTED AND TRANSLATED

FROM

MONSIEUR Christophe Guillaume de KOCH'S

"TABLEAU DES RÉVOLUTIONS DE L'EUROPE."

FOR THE USE OF HARROW SCHOOL.

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The present work was undertaken with a view to illustrate a course of Elementary Lectures on Modern History lately introduced at Harrow School. The Maps and Tables are selected and translated from Monsieur Koch's "Tableau des Révolutions de l'Europe," which may fairly be characterised as the ablest manual of modern history that has yet appeared. A translation of the historical part of that work was published not long since at Edinburgh; but that valuable portion of it which is now offered to the Public was still inaccessible to the English reader:—and it is hoped that the work in its present form may prove a useful companion to the historical works of Gibbon and Russel—of Mr. Hallam and Monsieur Sismondi.

C. T. L.

Harrow on the Hill,
December, 1830.

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CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of the Revolutions of Europe, from the Overthrow of the Western Empire to the Peace of Paris in 1814.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES.

Engraved by Russell & Son. Penge Surrey.

London, Published by Baldwin & Cradock, Sep. 1830.

EUROPE,
late in the Vth Century.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
Gulf of Finland
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
EUXINE SEA
Caspian Sea
Sea of Azof
Britain
Ireland
Dublin
Saxons
Angles
Warni
Vandalians
Wandalian Hills
Lettones
Livonians
Sarmatians
Dacia
Thuringians
Bohemum
Kingdom of the Lombards
Slavinian Kingdom of the Bulgarians
Kingdom of the Gepidæ
Noricum
Rhætia
Rannonia
Dalmatia
Liburnia
Croatia
Servia
Bosnia
Rascia
Bulgaria
Thrace
Macedonia
Epirus
Achaia
Peloponnesus
Crete
Cyprus
Rhodes
Asia
Galatia
Cilicia
Armenia
Pontus
Bithynia
Paphlagonia
Colchis
Iberia
Albania
Circassia
Tauric Chersonese
Kingdom of the Suevi
Kingdom of the Visigoths
Kingdom of the Vandals
Kingdom of the Britons
Kingdom of the Franks
Duchy of Allemanni
Burgundians
Gallia Belgica
Gallia Lugdunensis
Gallia Aquitanica
Gallia Narbonensis
Gallia Viennensis
Gallia Cisalpina
Gallia Transpadana
Gallia Aemilia
Gallia Ligustica
Gallia Tuscia
Gallia Picenum
Latium
Campania
Samnium
Apulia
Calabria
Lucania
Bruttium
Sicily
Sardinia
Corsica
Balearic Islands
Majorca
Minorca
Ivica
Numidia
Mauritania
Tripolis
Syria
Constantinople
Nicopolis
Philippopolis
Adrianople
Smyrna
Ephesus
Rhodes
Paris
Tournay
Boulogne
Rouen
Orleans
Bourges
Dijon
Besançon
Worms
Spires
Mentz
Cologne
Treves
Metz
Basle
Geneva
Lyons
Vienne
Autun
Rheims
Soissons
Amiens
Arras
Calais
Canterbury
Rochester
Winchester
Exeter
Gloucester
Chester
Lincoln
York
Durham
Carlisle
Edinburgh
Glasgow
Perth
Aberdeen
Inverness
Dumbarton
Caledonians
Picts
Scots
Bordeaux
Toulouse
Narbonne
Marseilles
Nismes
Arles
Aix
Avignon
Grenoble
Turin
Milan
Verona
Aquileia
Ravenna
Rimini
Ancona
Florence
Pisa
Genoa
Rome
Capua
Naples
Salernum
Tarentum
Brundusium
Reggio
Messina
Syracuse
Palermo
Lilybæum
Cagliari
Carthago Nova
Malaga
Gibraltar
Tingis
Tangier
Ceuta
Tarifa
Cadiz
Seville
Cordova
Toledo
Saragossa
Barcelona
Valentia
Lisbon
Braga
Lugo
Leon
Astorga
Evora
Beja
Faro
Mauritania Tingitana
Mauritania Sitifensis
Numidia
Carthage
Hippo
Constantina
Lambæsis
Tripolis
Leptis Magna
Sabrata
Cyrene
Ptolemais
Alexandria
Memphis
Thebes
Nile
Red Sea
Arabia
Palestine
Jerusalem
Damascus
Tyre
Sidon
Antioch
Tarsus
Seleucia
Iconium
Ancyra
Nicomedia
Nicæa
Chalcedon
Byzantium
Heraclea
Thessalonica
Philippi
Dyrrachium
Apollonia
Corcyra
Cephalonia
Ithaca
Zante
Patræ
Corinth
Athens
Thebes
Sparta
Argos
Lacedæmon
Messenia
Elis
Olympia
Delphi
Thermopylæ
Larissa
Pharsalus
Dodona
Nicopolis
Actium
Leucas
Illyricum
Pannonia
Dacia
Moesia
Thrace
Scythia
Sarmatia
Tauric Chersonese
Colchis
Iberia
Albania
Circassia
Caucasus
Euxine Sea
Caspian Sea
Sea of Azof
Palus Mæotis
Tanais
Don
Volga
Dnieper
Dniester
Vistula
Oder
Elbe
Rhine
Danube
Po
Tiber
Arno
Rhone
Loire
Seine
Garonne
Ebro
Tagus
Guadiana
Guadalquivir
Thames
Severn
Humber
Tweed
Forth
Clyde
Shannon
Liffey
Boyne
Foyle
Bann
Lough Neagh
Lough Erne
Lough Corrib
Lough Derg
Lough Ree
Lough Allen
Lough Swilly
Lough Foyle

EUROPE,

under the empire of
CHARLEMAGNE.

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EUROPE,

after the division of the

EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE

towards the close of the

IX. CENTURY.

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Engraved by Russell & Son.

London, Published by Baldwin & Cradock, Sep. 1830.

EUROPE,
in the Year 1453.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
Tornea
White Sea
Dwina R.
Onega R.
Gulf of Bothnia
Trondheim
Bergen
Shetland Is.
Orkney Is.
Hebrides
Gulf of Finland
Ladoga L.
Bird Ost
Narva
Novgorod
Grand Duchy of MOSCOW
Gr. Dy. of Tver
Rostow
Susdal
Nizhnei Novgoro
Kasan
Wolodimir
R. Kliasma
Perct Order of Livonia
Pskow
Ponthow
Jonkoping
Calmar
Wisby
Gotland
Courland
Samogitia
Wilna
Grodno
Tropec
Welu Luki
Moshwick
Luga
Tula
Orsha
Minsk
Mstislaw
Starodub
Novgorod Severski
Putiwl
Chernigow
Peraslaw
Mosyr
Pinsk
Slusk
Kaltsch
Sandomir
Lutzk
Lublin
Brzesc
Wislocz
Warsaw
Braclaw
Swenigorod
Bog R.
Dniester R.
Don R.
Volga R.
Azov
HORDE OF THE KAPTSCHAK
GRAND DUTCHY OF LITHUANIA
POLAND
Pomerania
Teutonic Order
Dantzic
Elbing
Marienburg
Thorn
Posen
Czachanow
Silesia
Breslau
Brieg
Oppeln
Ratibor
Cracow
Sandomir
Lemberg
Halicz
Kaminiec
Moldavia
Akerman
Crimea
HORDE OF THE CRIMEA
Caffa
Kilia
Ackerman
Jassy
Suczawa
Danube R.
Wallachia
Servia
Bulgaria
Bosnia
Sclavonia
Croatia
Dalmatia
Ragusa
Cattaro
Durazzo
Scutari
Nissa
Sophia
Ternova
Widin
Temesvar
Belgrade
Buda
Presburg
Raab
Gratz
Vienna
Munkatsch
Tokay
Transylvania
HUNGARY
KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA
El. & K. of Bohemia
Prague
Pilsen
Budweis
Trentsch
Olmutz
Brunn
Znaim
Iglau
Mordau
EMPIRE OF GERMANY
El. of Saxon
Dresden
Leipsic
Wittemb.
Brandenb.
Berlin
Lunebg.
Bremen
Hamburg
Meckenb.
Stettin
Pr. El.
Osnaburg
Munster
Cleves
Juliers
Aix la Chapelle
Liege
Brabant
Brussels
Ghent
Bruges
Amsterdam
Utrecht
Gelderland
Zutphen
Friesland
Groningen
Emden
Coblentz
Treves
Metz
Worms
Spires
Wurzburg
Ulm
Augsburg
Munich
Inspruck
Austria
Bavaria
Saltzburg
Ratisbon
Nuremberg
Hesse
Cassel
Frankfort
Mentz
Cologne
Aix
Liege
Namur
Luxemburg
Rheims
Verdun
Toul
Nancy
Basle
Strasburg
Alsace
Lorraine
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Burgundy
Dijon
Besançon
Geneva
Savoy
Turin
Milan
Duchy of Milan
Genoa
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Mantua
Modena
Parma
Florence
Pisa
Siena
Lucca
Rome
Ancona
Perugia
Ravenna
Urbino
Ferrara
Bologna
Rimini
Pesaro
Ecclesiastical State
Naples
Capua
Benevento
Gaeta
Aquila
Abruzzo
Sardinia
Corsica
Sicily
Palermo
Messina
Syracuse
Malta
Tripoli
Tunis
Algiers
Bona
Oran
Tremezians
Zianians
Abuhassians
Marocco
Merinidæ
Oatzizians
Fez
Ceuta
Tangier
Gibraltar
Tarifa
Algeziras
Cadiz
Seville
Cordova
Jaen
Granada
Murcia
Carthage
Biserta
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Badajos
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Leon
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Asturias
Oviedo
Lugo
Santiago
Biscay
Bilboa
Vitoria
Burgos
Navarre
Pampeluna
Saragossa
Aragon
Catalonia
Barcelona
Valentia
Alicant
Carthagena
Minorca
Majorca
Iviza
Port Mahon
Algiers
Bona
Oran
Tremezians
Zianians
Abuhassians
Tunis

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF THE

REVOLUTIONS OF EUROPE FROM THE OVERTHROW OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE TO THE PEACE OF PARIS IN 1814.

A. D.

406.—Invasion of Gaul by the Barbarians.
409.—Vandals, Suevi, and Alani establish themselves in Spain.
413.—Passage of Burgundians into Gaul.
415.—Visigoths establish themselves in Spain.
427.—Vandals and Alani cross into Africa, and found monarchy.
430.—Franks enter Gaul under Clodion—Merovingian dynasty begins.
450.—Anglo-Saxons land in Britain.
451.—Defeat of Attila and the Huns in plains of Chalons.
472.—Dominion of Romans in Spain put an end to by Visigoths.
476.—Rome taken by Odoacer, king of Heruli—Romulus Augustulus last emperor of the West—Origin of kingdom of Heruli in Italy.
486.—Clovis defeats Syagrius at Soissons, and puts an end to the dominion of Romans in Gaul.
493.—Theodoric, king of Ostrogoths, conquers Heruli, and puts an end to their dominion in Italy.
534.—The Greeks put an end to the kingdom of the Vandals in Africa.
553.—Justinian overthrows the monarchy of Ostrogoths, and Greeks become masters of Italy.
568.—Foundation of the kingdom of Lombards in Italy.
622.—Era of the Hegira.
687.—Victory of Testry—Pepin d'Heristal usurps the sovereign power, under the title of duke and prince of the Franks.
711.—Battle of Xeres de la Frontera—The monarchy of the Visigoths overthrown by the Arabs.
730.—The Romans form themselves into a republic, under the authority of the Roman pontiffs—Origin of the civil dominion of the Popes.
732.—Charles Martel defeats the Arabs at Poictiers.
742.—The Dionysian Era first used by Franks in their public acts.
749.—The caliphs of the Ommiad dynasty dethroned by the Abassides.
750.—Alphonso I. founds the kingdom of Leon.
752.—Pepin the Short elected king of the Franks—Carlovingian dynasty.
756.—The Roman pontiff put in possession of the exarchate of Ravenna by Pepin the Short.
756.—The caliphate of Cordova founded by a descendant of the Ommiad caliphs.
771.—Charlemagne unites the monarchies of the Franks.
774.—The Franks masters of Italy and Rome—End of Lombard monarchy.
800.—Charlemagne crowned emperor at Rome—Origin of empire of the Franks.
814.—Death of Charlemagne—Louis le Debonnaire, emperor of Franks.
827.—End of Heptarchy in England—Egbert the Great, king of all England.
843.—Peace of Verdun—Dismemberment of the empire of the Franks—Origin of kingdom of France under Charles the Bald, and of kingdom of Germany under Lewis the German.
850.—Russian monarchy founded by Ruric the Norman.
858.—Origin of kingdom of Navarre under Don Garcia.
877.—Origin of the Feudal System in France.
887.—Charles the Fat deposed by Germans, who then make their crown elective.
888.—Final dismemberment of the empire of the Franks.
912.—Treaty of St. Clair sur Epte—Rollo, chief of the Normans, created duke of Normandy, under the name of Robert I.
924.—Title of emperor of the West in abeyance for a while, on the death of Berenger I., king of Italy and emperor.
961.—Otho the Great re-unites Italy to Germany.
962.—Title of emperor of the West renewed in the person of Otho the Great—Origin of the *Empire of Germany*.
987.—Hugh Capet becomes king of France—Origin of the Capetian dynasty.
1014.—Canute the Great, king of Denmark.
1017.—Canute conquers England.
1022.—Christianity introduced into Norway by Olaf II.

A. D.

1030.—Caliphate of Cordova dismembered—Decline of the Mahomedan power in Spain.
1035.—Territory of Sancho the Great divided into the kingdoms of Navarre, Castille, and Arragon.
1038.—Empire of Seljuckian Turks founded by Togrul-Beg.
1042.—Danes expelled from England.
1066.—Battle of Hastings—William, duke of Normandy, conquers England.
1071.—Seljuckian Turks take a part of Asia Minor from the Greeks.
—— Guelph, founder of the house of Brunswick, created duke of Bavaria.
1073.—Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) elected pope, and confirmed by the emperor—He forbids the marriage of priests and the custom of lay investiture—Origin of the papal power—Decline of the empire of Germany.
1075.—Holy Land conquered by the Seljuckian Turks.
1076.—Henry IV. of Germany deposed by Gregory VII.
1087.—First war between France and England—Origin of the national rivalry.
1095.—Council of Clermont—Origin of crusades.
1096.—Crusade of Godfrey of Bouillon.
1106.—The cities of Italy begin to form themselves into republics—Origin of the commonalties.
1115.—Roman law revived in Italy—Papal power increased by the bequest of countess Matilda.
1122.—Concordat between emperor Henry V. and Calixtus II.—Calixtus II. settles the question of investitures.
1130.—Roger II., first king of the Two Sicilies, of Norman dynasty.
1139, 24th July.—Alphonso I. proclaimed king of Portugal.
1152.—Eleanor of Poitou, heiress of Aquitaine, Gascogny, Poitou, &c., divorced by Louis VII., marries Henry Plantagenet, count of Anjou.
—— Decree of Gratian.
1154.—Henry II., king of England—Accession of house of Plantagenet.
1156.—Austria created a dukedom by emperor Frederic I.
1157.—Albert *the Bear*, margrave of the north, gains possession of the city of Brandenburgh—Origin of margraves of Brandenburgh.
1164.—Sardinia made a kingdom by emperor Frederic I.
1167.—League of the cities of Lombardy opposed by Frederic I.
1171.—Saladin seizes Egypt, and founds a sultan dynasty there.
1172.—Conquest of Ireland by Henry II., king of England.
1177.—Peace of Venice—Frederic I. renounces his claim to the prefecture of Rome—The Venetians claim the lordship of the Adriatic.
1189.—Crusade of Frederic I., Philip Augustus, and Richard I.
1198.—Bohemia becomes a kingdom.
1200.—First mention of the mariner's compass.
1202.—Fourth grand crusade under Boniface, marquis of Montferrat.
1204.—Constantinople taken by crusaders—Empire of Greeks dismembered—Origin of the empire of the Latins at Constantinople, and of the Greek empires at Nicæa and Trebisond.
—— Philip Augustus, king of France, takes Normandy from the English.
1206.—Tschinghis-Khan founds the Mogul empire.
1215.—Magna Charta signed.
1230.—Balearic Isles conquered by the king of Arragon.
1235.—Decretals of Gregory IX.
—— Creation of duchy of Brunswick in favour of the house of Guelph.
1241.—Origin of the Hanseatic League.
1248.—Crusade of St. Louis.
1254.—Dominion of Ayoubite sultans in Egypt put an end to—Origin of the empire of Mamelukes.
1256.—Emancipation of the serfs at Bologna.
1261.—Michael Paleologus, emperor of Nicæa, seizes Constantinople, and puts an end to the empire of the Latins.
1265.—Accession of the house of Anjou to the throne of the Two Sicilies.

A. D.

1266.—Admission of the Commons to the English parliament.
1273 —Accession of Rodolph of Hapsburg to the throne of the empire.
1282.—Sicilian Vespers—Kingdom of Sicily passes to the house of Arragon.
—— Conquest of Wales.
1289.—Contest between the Baliols and Bruces in Scotland.
1291.—Capture of Ptolemais and Tyre by the Mamelukes—End of the crusades.
1300.—Boniface VIII.—Grandeur of the Popes.
—— Modern Turkish empire founded by Ottoman I.
1303.—Admission of the Tiers-état to the States General of France.
1308.—Origin of the Swiss Confederation.
1309.—Popes at Avignon—Decline of their power.
—— The cities of the empire admitted to the diets.
1312.—Cannon and gunpowder employed by the Moors in Spain.
1315.—Emancipation of the royal serfs by Louis X. of France.
—— Matthew Visconti, a Milanese noble, makes extensive conquests.
1328.—Philip VI., king of France—Accession of the house of Valois.
—— Residence of the grand dukes of Russia fixed at Moscow.
1337.—Edward III. of England claims the French crown.
1340.—Battle of Tariffa—Moors of Spain and Africa defeated by Alphonso XI., king of Castille.
1346.—Battle of Cressy.
1360.—Capture of Adrianople by Amurath I.—Turks establish themselves in Europe.
1362.—John Wickliff the reformer.
1369.—Timour, or Tamerlane, the Mogul conqueror.
1371.—Accession of the Stuarts to throne of Scotland.
1378.—Grand schism of the west.
1380.—Defeat of the Genoese at Chiozza—Decline of Genoa.
—— Denmark and Norway united.
1395.—Milan created a duchy in favour of the Visconti family.
1396.—The Turks conquer Bulgaria.
1399.—Accession of Henry IV., king of England.
1400.—John Huss, reformer in Bohemia.
1407.—Bank of St. George established at Genoa.
1409.—Council of Pisa—Three popes.
1414.—Council of Coustance convened for purpose of putting an end to the grand schism.
1415.—Battle of Agincourt.
1417.—End of the grand schism of the West—Election of Martin V.
1420.—Peace of Troyes—The throne of France guaranteed to king of England, to exclusion of dauphin.
—— Madeira discovered by the Portuguese.
1422.—Henry VI., king of England, is proclaimed king of France.
1431.—Council of Basle.
1432.—Discovery of the Azores by the Portuguese.
1435.—Peace of Arras—Decline of English party in France.
1436.—Invention of moveable types for printing.
1438.—Accession of house of Hapsburg to the throne of the empire.
1444.—Battle of Varna by Amurath II.
1445.—A standing army established in France by Charles VII.
1447.—Accession of the Sforza family to the duchy of Milan.
1452.—Civil war in England between the houses of York and Lancaster.
—— Modena erected into a duchy.
1453.—English expelled from France, with the exception of Calais.
——, May 29.—Constantinople taken by Mahomet II.—End of eastern empire of Greeks.
1461.—Edward IV. king of England—Accession of the house of York.
1474.—Ferdinand the Catholic, prince of Arragon, becomes king of Castille by his marriage with Isabella, heiress of that kingdom.
1477.—Charles the Bold, last duke of Burgundy, killed at the battle of Nancy—His daughter Mary, heiress of his dominions, marries Maximilian of Austria—Origin of the rivalry between France and Austria.
1479.—Ferdinand, king of Castille, succeeds to the throne of Arragon—Origin of the grandeur of the Spanish monarchy.
1485.—Battle of Bosworth—Union of the houses of York and Lancaster in the person of Henry VII.—Accession of the house of Tudor.
1486.—Cape of Good Hope discovered by Portuguese.
1492.—Kingdom of Grenada conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic.
—— Caribbee Islands discovered by Columbus.
1493.—Bull of pope Alexander VI. for dividing the maritime discoveries between Spain and Portugal.
1494.—Expedition of Charles VIII., king of France, for the conquest of the kingdom of Naples.
1495.—Diet of Worms—Peace of the empire established—Imperial chamber instituted by Maximilian I.
1498.—The Portuguese land at Calicut under Vasques de Gama—The discovery of a new route to India leads to the decline of Venice.
—— Main land of America discovered by Columbus.
1499.—Peace of Bâle—Swiss maintain their independence against the emperor.
1500.—Brazil discovered by the Portuguese.

A. D.

1504.—Ferdinand the Catholic drives the French from Naples—The king dom incorporated with that of Arragon.
1508.—League of Cambray, of the powers of Italy, against Venice.
1512.—Jean d'Albret deprived of the kingdom of Navarre by Ferdinand the Catholic.
1513.—Switzerland is divided into thirteen cantons—Consolidation of the Swiss confederacy.
1517.—Luther and Zuinglius—Origin of the Reformation.
—— Dominion of the Mamelukes in Egypt and Syria overthrown by Selim I., emperor of Turks.
1519.—Charles V. elected emperor.
—— First voyage round the world by Ferdinand Magellan.
1525.—Battle of Pavia—Francis I. prisoner.
1526.—Battle of Mohacz—Death of Louis, king of Hungary and Bohemia—His dominions pass to Ferdinand of Austria, by his marriage with Anne of Hungary and Bohemia.
1528.—Andrew Doria re-establishes the republic of Genoa.
1529.—Moldavia and Wallachia fall under dominion of Ottoman empire.
1530.—Charles V. gives island of Malta to knights of St. John of Jerusalem.
—— Diet of Augsburg—Confession of faith of the protestant princes presented to the emperor.
—— Florence taken by the imperial troops—End of the republic of Florence—Alexander of Medicis first duke of Florence.
1532.—Henry VIII. divorces Catherine of Arragon.
—— J. Calvin at Paris.
1535.—House of Sforza extinct—Duchy of Milan passes to Spain.
—— Revolution at Geneva—Introduction of democracy and Calvinism.
1542.—Ireland established as a kingdom.
1544, September 18.—Peace of Cressy between Francis I. and Charles V.—The French abandon their claims on Italy—Preponderance of Spain in that quarter.
1545.—Peter Farnèse created duke of Parma and Placentia by pope Paul III.
—— Council of Trent.
1546.—Smalkaldic war.
1548.—Diet of Augsburg—Charles V. makes himself dictator—The Low Countries placed under the protection of the empire, and styled "the circle of Burgundy."
1552, January 15.—Treaty of alliance of Chambord—War of Maurice, elector of Saxony, against Charles V.—Henry II., king of France, ally of Maurice, takes Metz, Toul, and Verdun.
1555.—Peace of Augsburg—The liberty of Germany, and the protestant religion maintained against Charles V.
1558.—The English lose Calais.
1560.—Conspiracy of Amboise—Beginning of the religious feuds in France.
1563.—End of the Council of Trent.
1566.—Compromise of Breda—Origin of the troubles in the Low Countries.
1569.—Tuscany created a grand duchy, in favour of the house of Medicis.
1570, 13th December.—Peace of Stettin—Denmark abandons its pretensions to Sweden.
1572.—Brill taken by the insurgents in the Low Countries—Union of Dordrecht—Massacre of St. Bartholomew.
1576.—Origin of the catholic league in France.
—— Pacification of Ghent.
1579.—Treaty of union of Utrecht—Basis of the federative system of the United Provinces.
1580.—Death of Henry the Cardinal, king of Portugal—The kingdom passes to Spain.
1581.—Declaration of independence of the United Provinces.
1582.—Gregorian calendar introduced.
1584.—First English settlements in North America.
1585.—Capture of Antwerp by the duke of Parma—Amsterdam rises in importance.
1588.—Defeat of Spanish armada—Decline of Spanish monarchy.
1595.—Peace of Teussin—Russians give up Esthonia to Sweden.
1598, April 13.—Edict of Nantes—Religious freedom granted to protestants.
1603, April 3.—Accession of the house of Stuart to the throne of England.
1608.—Quebec founded by the French.
1610.—Moors expelled from Spain.
1618.—Beginning of the Thirty Years' War—The duchy of Prussia devolves to the electoral house of Brandenburg.
1619.—Batavia colonized by the Dutch.
1620.—Battle of Prague.
1621.—War breaks out again in the Low Countries.
1626.—Battle of Lutter—Christian IV. defeated by Tilly.
1628.—Petition of Right acceded to by Charles I.
1629, September 25.—Truce of Altmarck between Sweden and Poland—Gustavus Adolphus retains Livonia.
1634, June 15.—Peace of Wiazma between Russians and Poles—Smolensko, Tschernigow, and Nowgorod—Sewerskoi ceded to Polaud.
1640, December 1.—Revolution in Portugal—Portuguese shake off Spanish yoke.

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1642.—Civil war in England between the king and parliament.
1648, January 30.—Peace of Munster between the confederates of the Low Countries and Spaniards—Independence of the United Provinces recognised by Spain.
——, October 24.—Peace of Westphalia—Indepeudence of the Swiss recognised by emperor—Alsace and the sovereignty of the three bishoprics of Lorraine ceded to France—A part of Pomerania, the isle of Rugen, Wismar, Bremen, and Werden, ceded to Sweden.
—— Balance of power in Europe guaranteed.
1649.—Charles I. beheaded.
1655.—Jamaica taken by the English from the Spaniards.
—— Charles X., king of Sweden, invades Poland—General war in the north of Europe.
1657.—Treaty of Welau—The dukedom of Prussia declared a free and independent sovereignty.
1659, May 21.—Treaty of the Hague between France, England, and Holland, for the purpose of maintaining the balance of power in the north.
——, November 7.—Peace of the Pyrenees between France and Spain—Artois, Roussillon, a part of Flanders, of Hainault, and of Luxembourg, ceded to France.
1630.—Peace of Oliva between Sweden and Poland—Livonia ceded to Sweden.
1660.—Restoration of the house of Stuart.
1666.—Treaty of Cleves—Cleves, Marck, &c. guaranteed to the elector of Brandenburg; Juliers, Berg, &c. to the duke palatine of Neuburg.
1667, January 30.—Truce of Andrussow between the Russians and Poles—Russia keeps Smolensko, Tschernigow, Kiow, &c., and the Cossack territory beyond the Dnieper.
1668.—Triple alliance between Holland, Sweden, and England, to maintain the independence of the Spanish Low Countries.
—— Peace of Lisbon between Spain and Portugal—Independence of the latter guaranteed.
——, May 2.—Peace of Aix la Chapelle—Cession of Donai, Lille, &c. to France.
1669.—Turks take Isle of Candia from the Venetians.
1672, April 6.—Louis XIV. makes war on Holland.
1678.—Peace of Nimeguen—Franche Comté and several towns of Low Countries ceded to France.
1680.—Louis XIV. seizes the whole of Alsace.
1681.—Strasburg surrenders to France.
1684.—Truce of Ratisbon for twenty years between France, Spain, and emperor—Louis XIV. retains some of his acquisitions.
1685, October 22.—Revocation of edict of Nantes.
1686, July 9.—League of Augsburg against Louis XIV.
1688.—War of the palatinate.
—— Revolution in England—Accession of William and Mary.
1692.—Hanover made an electorate.
1696.—Azov taken by Peter the Great—Origin of the Russian navy.
1697.—Peace of Ryswick between France, the emperor, Spain, England, and Holland—Strasburg ceded to emperor—All acquisitions made by France beyond Alsace annulled—Duke of Lorraine re-established in his duchy.
1698.—First treaty of partition between France, England, and Holland—Joseph Ferdinand, prince elector of Bavaria, declared heir presumptive of the Spanish monarchy.
1699.—Peace of Carlowitz between emperor, Poles, Venetians, and Turks—Hungary, except Temeswar, Transylvania, and Sclavonia, ceded to emperor, Kaminiec and Podolia to the Poles, and the Morea to Venice.
1700, March 13.—Second treaty of partition signed in London between France, England, and Holland—Archduke Charles of Austria declared heir presumptive of Spanish monarchy—Naples, Guipuscoa, and Lorraine, assigned to the dauphin.
—— Beginning of the general war in the north against Charles XII.
——, July.—Peace of Constantinople between Peter the Great and Turks—Russians retain Azov, and the free navigation of Black Sea.
——, October 2.—Charles II. of Spain makes a will in favour of Philip of Anjou, and dies November 1.
——, November 14.—Philip V. of Anjou proclaimed king of Spain—Accession of house of Bourbon.
1701, January 18.—Frederic III., elector of Brandenburg, assumes title of king at Konigsberg, styled Frederic I.
——, April 5.—War of Spanish succession commences in Italy.
——, June 23.—Act of parliament for securing succession of British throne to house of Hanover.
——, September 18.—Grand alliance signed at the Hague against France.
1703, May 27.—City of St. Petersburgh founded.
——, December 27.—Methuen treaty between England and Portugal.
1704.—Gibraltar taken by the English.
——, August 13.—Battle of Blenheim.

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1707, March 6.—Union between England and Scotland.
—— Principality of Neufchatel devolves to king of Prussia.
1709, July 8.—Battle of Pultowa—Charles XII. defeated by Peter the Great—Decline of Sweden—Aggrandizement of Russia.
1711, July 21.—Peace of Falczi on Pruth between Russians and Turks—Peter the Great obliged to surrender Azov, and renounce the free navigation of Black Sea.
1713, April 11.—Peace of Utrecht—Spain and France never to be united—The Low Countries to form a barrier against France, and assigned to the emperor, with the kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the duchy of Milan, and the ports of Tuscany—Sicily ceded to Victor Amadeus II., duke of Savoy—Gibraltar and Port Mahon retained by England.
——, December 21.—Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy, crowned king of Sicily.
1714, August 12.—Accession of the house of Hanover.
1715.—The Morea taken from the Venetians by the Turks.
—— Bremen and Verden ceded to the elector of Hanover by king of Denmark.
——, September 1.—Death of Louis XIV.
1717, January 14.—Triple alliance of the Hague between France, England, and Holland, against Spain.
1718, August 2.—Quadruple alliance between the emperor, king of Spain, and duke of Savoy—Sicily ceded to emperor—Sardinia to duke of Savoy—Reversion of the grand duchy of Tuscany and of duchies of Parma and Placentia secured to don Carlos, infant of Spain.
1720.—Peace of Stockholm between Sweden and king of Prussia—Stettin and Pomerania, between the Oder and Peene, ceded to the king of Prussia.
——, August 8.—Duke of Savoy put in possession of kingdom of Sardinia.
1721, September 10.—Peace of Nystett between Russia and Sweden—Livonia, Ingria, and Carelia ceded to Russia—Russia the leading power of the north.
——, October 22.—Peter the Great assumes the title of emperor of all the Russias.
—— Congress of Cambray.
1731, January 20.—Last duke of Parma, of Farnese family, dies—Don Carlos becomes duke of Parma and Placentia.
1733.—Death of Augustus II., king of Poland—Election of Stanislaus Leczinski to the throne of Poland—Alliance between France, Spain, and king of Sardinia, in favour of Stanislaus, father-in-law of Louis XV.—Augustus III., elector of Saxony, elected to the throne of Poland, under protection of Russia.
1737.—Death of last grand duke of Tuscany, of Medicis family—Francis, duke of Lorraine, becomes grand duke of Tuscany.
1738, November 18.—Peace of Vienna between France and emperor—Lorraine ceded to France—Kingdom of two Sicilies to don Carlos—Grand duchy of Tuscany to duke of Lorraine—Parma and Placentia to emperor—Novara and Tortona to king of Sardinia.
1739, September 18.—Peace of Belgrade between emperor, Russians, and Turks—Belgrade, Servia, and Austrian Wallachia restored to Turks—The Russians give up their conquests, and again abandon their claim to navigation of Black Sea.
1740, October 30.—Accession of Maria Theresa.
——, December 23.—King of Prussia invades Silesia—War of Austrian succession.
1741, May 18.—Alliance between France and Spain on one hand, and elector of Bavaria on the other, against Maria Theresa.
1742, June 11 and July 28.—Peace of Breslau and Berlin between queen of Hungary, king of Prussia, and elector of Saxony—Silesia ceded to Prussia.
1743, August 18.—Peace of Abo between Russia and Sweden—Part of Finland ceded to Russia.
——, June 27.—Battle of Dettingen.
1744, March.—France declares war against Maria Theresa and Great Britain.
1745, May 11.—Battle of Fontenoy.
——, August.—Pretender lands in Scotland.
——, September 13.—Francis I. elected emperor of Germany—Accession of the house of Lorraine.
——, December 25.—Peace of Dresden between the empress, the king of Prussia, and elector of Saxony.
1748.—Peace of Aix la Chapelle—Duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla ceded to don Philip, infant of Spain—Territory of Pavia and county of Aughiera to Sardinia.
1755, June.—War between France and England.
1756.—King of Prussia invades Saxony.
1757.—The empire, France, Russia, Sweden, join Austria and the elector of Saxony against king of Prussia.
——, March 23.—Chandernagore taken by colonel Clive—Foundation of British empire in India.
1759, August 1.—Battle of Minden.

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1759, August 10.—Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, becomes king of Spain, under title of Charles III.
——, September 13.—Victory of general Wolf in Canada.
——, September 18.—Quebec taken by the English.
——, Ferdinand IV., youngest son of don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies.
1761, August 15.—Family compact between the different branches of the house of Bourbon.
1763, February 10.—Peace of Paris and London between France, Spain, Portugal, and England—Cession of Canada to England by France, and of Florida by Spain.
1764.—Archduke Joseph elected king of the Romans at Franckfort.
1765, March 22.—Stamp act, origin of discontent in the North American colonies.
1768, May 15.—Corsica ceded to France by the republic of Genoa.
1772, February 17.—Secret convention between the empress of Russia and king of Prussia as to partition of Poland.
——, August 5.—First treaty of partition of Poland—Polish Prussia, with a part of Poland proper, allotted to king of Prussia—Kingdoms of Gallicia and Lodomiria to Austria—Polish Livonia, with part of Lithuania, to Russia.
1773.—Definitive treaty of Warsaw as to first dismemberment of Poland, betweeu the three powers and republic of Poland.
1774, July 21.—Peace of Koutschouk-Kaynardgi between Russians and Turks—Tartars of Crimea and Kuban declared independent of the Porte—Azov and the territory between the Bog and Dnieper ceded to Rnssia.
1775, April 19.—American war begins.
1776, July 4.—Declaration of independence of the American colonies.
——, October 4.—Act of confederation and union.
1778, February 6.—Treaty of alliance and commerce between France and the United States of America.
——, War between France and England.
1782, September 24.—England acknowledges the independence of the United States of America.
1783, September 3.—Definitive peace of Versailles between England, France, and Spain—The port of Dunkirk made free—Minorca and Florida given back to Spain.
——, September 3.—Definitive peace of Paris between England and the United States of America.
1784, January 8.—Convention of Constantinople between Russia and the Porte, confirming the cession of the Crimea, the island of Taman, and that part of the Kuban situated on the right bank of the river of the same name.
——, May 20.—Definitive peace of Paris between England and Holland—Cession of Negapatnam to England.
1785, September.—The command of the Hague taken from the stadtholder—He retires to Guelderland—Origin of the disturbances in Holland.
——, November 8.—Definitive peace of Fontainebleau between the emperor and the united provinces of the Netherlands—Closing of the Scheldt confirmed.
1787, January 1.—Edict of the emperor Joseph II. on the general government of the Netherlands—Origin of the disturbances in the Netherlands.
——, February 22.—First assembly of the notables of France at Versailles.
1788, May 5.—Opeuing of the states general of France at Versailles.
——, June 17.—Formatiou of the national constituent assembly.
1789, July 14.—Revolution of Paris—Taking of the Bastille—Institution of the national guards.
1790, January 11.—Confederation of the Belgian provinces at Brussels, by the name of United Belgian States.
——, January 31.—King of Prussia makes an alliance with the Porte against Austria and Russia.
1791, June 21.—Flight of Louis XVI.
1792, January 9.—Peace of Jassy between Russia and the Porte—Oczakow and the country between the Bog and the Dniester remain to Russia—The Dniester is fixed upon as frontier between the two empires—Restitution of all the other conquests.
——, April 20.—France declares war against Austria.
1792, September 21.—Opening of the national convention of France—Abolition of royalty—Proclamation of the French republic.
1793, January 21.—Louis XVI. beheaded.
——, February 1.—National convention of France declares war against the king of Great Britain and the stadtholder of the United Provinces.
——, March 7.—France declares war against Spain.
——, *First coalition* between Austria, Prussia, the Empire, Great Britain, Holland, Spain, Portugal, the two Sicilies, the States of the Church, and the king of Sardinia against the republic of France.
1794, July 10.—Brussels taken by the French.
——, July 27.—Downfal of Robespierre and his faction.
1795, January.—Conquest of the United Provinces by the French.
——, February 9.—Treaty of peace between the republic of France and the grand duke of Tuscany.

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1795, May 16.—Treaty of peace between the republic of France and the United Provinces of the Netherlands—Abolition of the office of stadtholder—Alliance offensive and defensive against England—Cession of Dutch Flanders, Maestricht, Venlo, and their dependencies—Port of Flushing made free—Navigation of the Rhine, the Meuse, the Scheldt, and all their branches open to the two nations.
——, July 22.—Treaty of peace concluded at Basle between the king of Spain and republic of France—Cession of the Spanish part of the island of St. Domingo.
——, October 1.—Reunion of Belgium and the country of Liege by the convention.
——, November 25.—Stanislaus Poniatowski, last king of Poland, resigns the crown.
1796, March 30.—Napoleon Buonaparte made commander-in-chief of the army of Italy.
——, May 15.—Treaty of peace between the king of Sardinia and republic of France—Cession of Savoy, and the counties of Nice, Tende, and Beuil.
1797, February 19.—Peace of Tolentino between the pope and French republic—Cession of Avignon and the states of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna.
——, April 17.—Insurrection of the Venetian provinces against France.
——, May 16.—Revolution of Venice—Establishment of a provisional government—French enter the town.
——, May 22 and 23.—Revolution of Genoa.
——, June 14.—Installation of the provisional government of Genoa, by the name of the Ligurian republic.
——, July 9.—Confederation of Milan—Proclamation of the Cisalpine republic, formed of Austrian Lombardy, Bergamo, Brescia, Cremona, and other portions of the states of Venice, Mantua and the Mantuan, the Modenese, Massa, and Carrara, the Bolognese, the Ferrarese, and Romagna.
——, October 17.—Definitive treaty of peace of Campo Formio, between the emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia, and the republic of France—Cession of the Belgian provinces and Austrian Lombardy—Partition of the states of the republic of Venice—Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, Santa-Maura, Cerigo, with the towns and ports of Albania, ceded to France—Istria and Dalmatia, the islands of the Adriatic, the town of Venice, with the states of Terra Firma from the Adige to the Tanaro, and the Po, given up to the emperor—The Cisalpine republic and its boundaries acknowledged—That of Venice annihilated—Austrian Brisgau given up in favour of the duke of Modena.
1798, January 26.—French army enters Switzerland.
——, April 11.—Proclamation of the Helvetian republic one and indivisible—Formation of an executive directory.
——, April 26.—Treaty of union of the republic of Geneva with the republic of France, signed at Geneva.
——, May 19.—French fleet, under the orders of Buonaparte, comes out of Toulon.
——, June 12.—Malta surrenders to Buonaparte's naval armament.
——, July.—Alexandria and Rosetta taken by Buonaparte.
——, August 1.—Battle of the Nile.
——, December 6.—French republic declares war against the kings of Naples and Sardinia.
1799, January 23.—The French take possession of Naples—Neapolitan republic.
——, February 4.—Buonaparte moves upon Syria.
——, March 12.—Executive directory of France declares war against the emperor of Germany and grand duke of Tuscany.
——, April.—Second coalition between Great Britain, the emperor of Germany, one part of the empire, the kings of Naples and Portugal, Russia, Turkey, and the states of Barbary, against France.
——, April 21.—Treaty of uuion of the Grisons with the Helvetian republic signed at Coire.
——, May 4.—Seringapatam, capital of the Mysore, taken by the English—Overthrow of Tippoo Saib's power in India.
——, June 18.—Revolution in the French government by the withdrawing of three directors.
——, September 30.—Russians and Neapolitans take possession of Rome.
——, October 16.—Buonaparte arrives at Paris.
——, November 9 and 10.—Removal of the legislative body of France to St. Cloud—Suppression of the executive directory and the constitution of the year *three*—Establishment of a consular executive commission.
——, December 13.—New French constitution ordained—Buonaparte named *first consul*.
1800, May 14.—Passage of the Great St. Bernard by the French army of reserve.
——, June 14.—Battle of Marengo by the first consul—Death of general Dessaix.
——, June 16.—Armistice between generals Berthier and Melas—All the

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fortified places of Piedmont and Lombardy, with the towns of Genoa, Savona, and Urbino, given up to the French—Retreat of the Austrians beyond the Oglio.

1800, July 2.—Union of Ireland with Great Britain.

——, September 5.—Malta falls into the power of the English.

1801, February 9.—Treaty of peace signed at Luneville between France, the emperor, and the empire—Cession of the whole left bank of the Rhine, of the county of Falkenstein, and the Frickthal to France—Principal clauses of the treaty of Campo Formio confirmed—The grand duchy of Tuscany confirmed to the duke of Parma.

——, March 8.—Desceut of the English upon Egypt.

——, March 9.—Definitive reunion of the four new departments of the Rhine to the republic of France.

——, March 21.—Treaty between France and Spain concerning the cession of the duchy of Parma to the republic of France—Tuscany confirmed to the prince of Parma with the title of king of Etruria.

——, March 28.—Treaty of peace signed at Florence betwcen France and the king of the two Sicilies—Porto Longone, the island of Elba, the states degli Presidi, and the principality of Piombino ceded to France.

——, June 6.—Peace between Spain and Portugal — Olivenza ceded to Spain—The Guadiana fixed on as boundary between the two countries.

——, August 24.—Treaty of peace and amity between France and the elector palatine of Bavaria—He gives up his ancient possessions on the left bank of the Rhine.

——, October 1.—Treaty of St. Ildefonso between France and Spain—Louisiana restored to France.

1802, January 26.—Buonaparte, first consul, accepts the office of president of the *Italian* republic, formerly Cisalpine—New organization of this republic.

——, March 27.—Peace between France, Spain, the Batavian republic, and Great Britain, signed at Amiens—Island of Trinidad and the Dutch possessions in Ceylon given up to Great Britain—Acknowledgment of the *republic of the Seven Islands*—Restoration of Malta to the knights of the order of St. John of Jerusalem agreed upon.

——, June 25.—Peace signed at Paris between France and the Ottoman porte—Free navigation of the Black Sea confirmed to the French flag.

——, August 2.—Napoleon Buonaparte proclaimed first consul for life.

——, September 11.—A decree of the senate reunites Piedmont to France.

1803, February 19.—Act of mediation of the first consul concerning the new constitution of Switzerland and its division into nineteen cantons.

——, May 16 and 22.—War renewed between England and France.

——, May 26.—French enter the electorate of Hanover.

1804, May 18.—Decree of the senate declares Napoleon emperor of the French, and tenders him the hereditary imperial dignity—Establishment of electoral colleges, and of an imperial court.

——, August 4.—Francis II., emperor of Germany, declares himself hereditary emperor of Austria.

1805, March 18.—The crown of Italy offered to the emperor Napoleon, and accepted by him at a solemn assembly of the senate.

——, April 11.—Treaty of St. Petersburg between Great Britain and Russia for a *third* continental coalition against France.

——, June 23.—Lucca created a principality in favour of the prince and princess of Piombino.

——, September 24.—Emperor Napoleon quits the capital, to place himself at the head of the grand army.

——, October 17 and 19.—Capitulation of Ulm—Austrian army surrenders.

——, October 21.—Battle of Trafalgar between the British fleet and the combined fleets of France and Spain.

——, November 13.—French enter Vienna.

——, December 2.—Battle at Austerlitz of the three emperors—Entire defeat of the Austro-Russian army by the emperor Napoleon.

——, December 26.—Peace signed at Presburg between France and Austria—The ancient states of Venice, with Dalmatia and Venetian Albania, given up for the kingdom of Italy—The principality of Eichstett, part of the territory of Passau, the Tyrol, Augsburg, and all the Austrian possessions in Suabia, in the Brisgau, and the Ortenau, awarded to the new kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg, and to the elector of Baden—Independence of the Helvetian republic, settled by the act of mediation, recognised.

1806, January 1.—The new kings of Bavaria and Wirtemberg proclaimed.

——, February 8.—French army enters the kingdom of Naples.

——, March 15.—Prince Joachim declared grand duke of Berg.

——, March 30.—Joseph Napoleon declared king of Naples and Sicily.

——, May 1.—States of Venice reunited to the kingdom of Italy.

——, June 5.—Prince Louis Napoleon proclaimed king of Holland.

——, July 12.—Treaty of perpetual alliance signed at Paris between France and several members of the Germanic body, by the name of *confederated states of the Rhine*—Napoleon declared protector of this confederation.

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1806, August 1.—Confederated states of the Rhine notify to the diet of Ratisbon their separation from the Germanic body.

——, August 6.—Proclamation of the emperor Francis II. on his abdication of the throne of the empire—Entire dissolution of the Germanic body.

——, September 26.—Napoleon leaves Paris to join his army of Germany, in the face of a *fourth* continental coalition ready to break forth against France.

——, October 1.—Napoleon passes the Rhine at Metz, to put himself at the head of the French army in Franconia.

——, October 14.—Battles of Jena and Auerstadt—Complete defeat of the Prussian army by the emperor Napoleon—Between thirty and forty thousand Prussians, with three hundred pieces of caunon, fall into the power of the French.

——, October 27.—Napoleon enters Berlin.

——, October 28.—Duchy of Brunswick taken possession of in the name of Napoleon.

——, October 31.—Elector of Hesse declared enemy of France—French take possession of Hesse.

——, November 3.—Imperial decree for the organization of the Prussian states of the empire, and their division into four departments, those of Berlin, Custrin, Stettin, and Magdeburg.

——, November 21.—Decree of Napoleon dated from Berlin, declaring the British islands in a state of blockade.

——, December 11.—Treaty of peace signed at Posen between Napoleon, emperor of the French, and the elector of Saxony—the elector accedes to the confederation of the Rhine, under the title of king.

1807, June 14.—Decisive battle of Friedland gained by the emperor of the French over the Russians and Prussians.

——, July 7.—Peace signed at Tilsit between Russia and France—Cession to Russia of that part of Polish or Eastern Prussia, situated between the Bug, the Lossosna, the Bobra, the Narew, the Lissa, the Narteck, &c.—Recognition of Joseph, Louis, and Jerome Buonaparte, as kings of Naples, Holland, and Westphalia—The seignory of Jever given up to the king of Holland.

——, July 9.—Treaty of peace at Tilsit between France and Prussia—Prussia gives up all her possessions in the empire on this side the Elbe; as also the principal part of Polish Prussia described in the two treaties of Tilsit—That part erected into the grand duchy of Warsaw is given to the king of Saxony, with the Circle of Cotbus in Lower Lusatia—Dantzic re-established in its independence under the protection of the kings of Prussia and Saxony—Navigation of the Vistula and the Netza are declared perfectly free.

——, August 7 to 12.—Castel-novo, Cattaro, and the islands of the Ionian republic restored to the French by the Russians.

——, August 13.—Blockade of the island of Zealand by the English—War breaks out between England and Denmark—Siege of Copenhagen commenced.

——, August 18.—Imperial decree orders the reunion of all the states composing the kingdom of Westphalia under one single government, and gives the police and the administration of the country into the hands of a regency.

——, September 7.—Capitulation of Copenhagen after a terrible bombarding—All the Danish fleet falls into the hands of the English.

——, October 10.—Treaty between France and Austria signed at Fontainebleau—Boundaries fixed between Italy and Austrian provinces—Establishment of a military road between the provinces of the kingdom of Italy, Istria, and Dalmatia—Restoration of the fortress of Brennau agreed upon.

——, October 14.—Napoleon declares at the audience of the diplomatic body at Fontainebleau, that he will not henceforward permit any of the continental powers to have any connection either commercial or diplomatic with England; and that if in the space of two months the prince-regent of Portugal does not give it up, the house of Braganza shall cease to reign in Portugal.

——, October 20.—Edict of the prince-regent of Portugal to close the ports of that kingdom against the navy of Great Britain, both ships of war and merchant ships.

——, October 26.—Russia declares all communication with England at an end.

——, A French army, under the orders of general Junot, enters Spain, to act in concert with the Spaniards against Portugal.

——, November 6.—Russia declares war against England.

——, November 29.—The prince-regent of Portugal embarks with his court to retire to Brazil.

——, November 30.—French troops enter Lisbon.

——, December 7.—Jerome Buonaparte takes the reins of government in the kingdom of Westphalia.

——, December 12.—The kingdom of Etruria taken possession of in the name of the emperor of the French—The queen of Etruria sets off for Spain with the king her son.

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1807, December 17.—Napoleon passes a decree at Milan, declaring every vessel a good and lawful prize which, in order to conform to the decrees of the British goverument of the twenty-first of November, shall have suffered the search of an English vessel, or paid any tax to that government.

——, December 23.—Contribution of one hundred millions of francs laid upon Portugal, by virtue of an imperial decree at Milan.

1808, February 1.—Juuot, general of the French army in Portugal, declares that the house of Braganza has ceased to reign in that kingdom.

—— Rome occupied by the French troops, under the command of general Miollis.

——, March 1.—Imperial statute presented to the senate for the creation of the titles of princes, dukes, counts, barons, and knights of the French empire—Institution of a new hereditary nobility.

——, March 18 and 19.—Insurrection of the people of Madrid and of Aranjuez against Charles IV. and his minister the prince of Peace—The king obliged to abdicate, and the prince of Asturias raised to the throne by the name of Ferdinand VII.

—— March 24.—French army enters Madrid, under the orders of the grand duke of Berg.

——, April 2.—Imperial decree which dismembers the states of the Church, Ancona, Urbino, Macerata, and Camerino, and forms of them three new departments of the kingdom of Italy.

——, April 15.—Napoleon arrives at Bayonne.

——, May 2.—People of Madrid rise against the French, they are repressed —The insurrection gradually extends all over Spain.

——, Charles IV., king of Spain, declares that his abdication of the crown was constrained.

——, May 6.—The prince of Asturias, Ferdinand VII., resigns the crown of Spain into his father's hands.

——, May 9.—Treaty of Bayonne between Napoleon and the prince of Asturias for the cession of Spain and the Indies—The king and queen of Spain, the prince of Asturias, the queen of Etruria, and the infants, as also the prince of Peace, retire into France.

——, May 24.—Decree of the senate for the reunion of the duchios of Parma and Placentia, as also of Tuscany, to the French empire.

——, June 6.—Proclamation of Napoleon, by which his brother Joseph, king of Naples and Sicily, is declared king of Spain and the Indies.

——, Insurrection of the Portuguese against the French begins at Oporto, and spreads from thence throughout Portugal.

——, June 15.—The Code Napoleon introduced into the kingdom of Naples.

——, Opening of the Spanish junta at Bayonne.

——, June 20.—New constitution of the kingdom of Naples decreed at Bayonne by king Joseph Buouaparte, and guaranteed by the emperor of the French.

——, July 1.—Code Napoleon introduced into the grand duchy of Baden.

——, July 31.—An English army, commanded by sir Arthur Wellesley, lands in Portugal, and encamps on the heights of Leiria.

——, August 1.—Joachim Buonaparte proclaimed at Naples king of the two Sicilies.

——, August 21.—Battle of Vimiera in Portugal between the English and French.

——, August 24.—The insurgents of Spain proclaim Ferdinand VII. again.

——, August 30.—Convention of Cintra, near Lisbon, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army.

——, November 5.—Napoleon arrives at his head-quarters at Vittoria in Spain.

——, December 4.—Surrender of Madrid, French re-euter that capital.

——, December 12.—Napoleon issues a proclamation at Madrid, declaring that Spain shall be treated as a conquered province if she persists in not acknowledgiug king Joseph.

1809, January 14.—Treaty of peace and alliance between Great Britain and the iusurgents of Spain.

——, January 16.—Battle of Corunna, and death of general sir John Moore.

——, March 3.—Imperial decree declariug the princess Elizabeth princess of Lucca and Piombino, grand duchess of Tuscany.

——, The emperor Napoleon makes over the grand duchy of Berg to Louis Buouaparte son of the king of Holland, reserving to himself the government and administration of that state during the minority of the young prince.

——, April 9 and 11.—Austrians invade Bavaria and Italy—Austria makes war again on France and its allies of the confederatiou of the Rhine.

——, April 22.—Grand Austrian army, under the archduke Charles, defeated by the emperor Napoleon at Eckmühl, between Ratisbon aud Landshut; 50,000 Austriaus made prisoners; 100 pieces of cannou, 40 standards, aud 3000 baggage-waggons taken—Austrians retreat by Ratisbon.

——, May 13.—Capitulation of Vienna, the garrison surrenders as prisoners of war.

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1809, May 17.—Decree of the emperor Napoleon dated from the camp of Vienna, for the union of the dominions of the pope with the French empire—Rome declared a free imperial town—The pope to continue to hold his seat at Rome, with the revenue of two millions of francs.

——, May 21, 22.—Destructive battle of Ebersdorf, Gros Aspern, and Essling, on the left bank of the Danube—Bridges of the Danube broken by the sudden rise of the waters, which obliges the French to retire to the great island of the Danube, called *In der Lobau*—The marshal duke of Montebello dies of his wounds.

——, July 5, 6, and 7.—Passage of the Danube by the French army near the island of Lobau—Battles of Enzerdorf and Wagram—Austrian army under the archduke Charles defeated by the emperor Napoleon.

——, July 28.—Battle of Talavera.

——, July 31 and August 1.—A large English fleet arrives off the coast of Zealand—English land on the island of Walcheren, and take possession of Middleburgh and Tervera.

——, September 17.—Peace between Russia and Sweden signed at Fredericsham—Swedish Finland and the islands of Aland given up to Russia—The town and river of Tornea fixed on as northern boundary between the two kingdoms.

——, October 14.—Imperial decree, dated from Schoenbrunn, for the formation of the countries ceded to France by the peace of Vienna, comprising Dalmatia with its towns, into one single state, under the name of *Illyrian provinces*.

——, November 19.—Battle of Ocanna—Defeat of an army of 55,000 Spanish insurgents by Joseph Buonaparte—English retire into Portugal.

——, December 16.—The senate of France dissolves the marriage of the emperor Napoleon and the empress Josephine.

1810, January 14.—Treaty of Paris between the emperor Napoleon and his brother the king of Westphalia—The electorate of Hanover ceded to the kingdom of Westphalia, with the exception of the duchy of Saxe Lauenberg, which the emperor reserves for himself.

——, January 24—Declaration of Napoleon against the government of Holland, which had made its ports the principal entrepôts of the commerce of England.

——, February 17.—The senate decrees the title of *king of Rome* to the eldest son of the emperor of the French, and ordains that the emperor of the French should be crowned a second time at Rome within the ten first years of his reign.

——, February 27.—Napoleon announces to the senate of France his marriage with the archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II., emperor of Austria.

——, March 16.—Treaty concluded at Paris between the emperor Napoleon and king of Holland, by which all intercourse between the ports of England and Holland is prohibited, until the orders of the British council of 1807 shall be revoked—The whole of Dutch Brabant, as well as Zealand, comprising the island of Schoeu, are given up to France.

——, April 19.—Revolution of the Caraccas in Spanish South America—This province separates itself from the mother country, and its example is followed by several other provinces.

——, April 26.—A decree of the senate re-unites all the countries situated on the left bank of the Rhine, from the confines of the departments of the Roer and the Lower Meuse to the sea.

——, July 3.—Louis Buonaparte, king of Holland, abdicates in favour of his son, a minor—The regency is reserved for the queen-mother, assisted by a council of regency.

——, July 4.—French troops enter Amsterdam under the orders of Marshal duke of Reggio.

——, July 7.—Isle of Bourbon taken by the English.

——, July 9.—Imperial decree for the re-union of Holland to the empire of France—Amsterdam declared to be the third town in the empire.

——, August 5.—Napoleon announces to the United States of America, that his Berlin and Milan decrees of 1806 and 1807 shall cease to be in force from the first of November following, if the British government revoke its decrees concerning continental blockade and the subjection of neutrals to its regulations, or that the United States decide upon causing their rights of independence to be respected.

——, August 18.—King of Sweden proposes the prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) to the states of the kingdom, as his successor to the throne of Sweden.

——, August 21.—The diet of Sweden, assembled at Orebro, passes an act of election of the prince of Ponte Corvo and his heirs male, as successors to the throne of Sweden; with a stipulation, that he shall embrace the Lutheran religion before he enters the kingdom of Sweden.

——, September 15.—A French army enters Portugal, commanded by the prince of Essling.

——, October 19.—Imperial decree, that all the English merchandise either

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in France, Holland, the grand duchy of Berg, the Hanseatic towns, and generally from the Maine to the sea, shall be *burned.*

1810, November 8.—Imperial decree, assigning to the pope for his residence the ancient palace of the archbishopric at Paris.

——, November 12.—Imperial decree, uniting the Valais to the French empire.

——, December 13.—Decree of the senate for uniting to the French empire Holland, the Hanseatic towns of Bremen, Hamburgh, Lubeck, Lauenberg, and the countries situated between the northern sea, and a line drawn from the confluence of the Lippe and the Rhine, as far as Halteren, from Halteren to the Ems above Telget; from the Ems to the confluence of the Werra and the Weser near Rehme, beyond the Weser to Stolzenau, from Stolzenau to the Elbe above the confluence of the Steckenitz, and from the Steckenitz to the Trave, as far as its entrance into the Baltic.

1811, January 8.—Act of the English parliament, appointing the prince of Wales regent during the king's illness; with restrictions for one year.

——, March 5 and 15.—French army, commanded by the prince of Esslingen, retreats from Portugal.

——, May 6.—Battle of Albufera under the Marshal duke of Dalmatia.

——, July 5.—Declaration of independence by the congress of the united provinces of Venezuela in South America.

1812, January 19.—Ciudad Rodrigo taken by the English.

——, February 18.—The prince regent of England enters into full royal authority.

——, May 28.—Treaty of peace signed at Bucharest between Russian plenipotentiaries and the grand vizir, the Pruth fixed upon as boundary between the two empires.

——, June 17.—Great Britain revokes the orders in council of the 7th January and 26th April, 1807.

——, America declares war against England.

——, June 19.—Pope Pius VII. arrives at Fontainebleau.

——, June 22.—Napoleon declares war against Russia, by a proclamation from Wilkowiski.

——, June 23.—The French army, commanded by the emperor Napoleon, passes the Niemen at different points to enter Russia—Russian army retreats towards the Dwina—All Lithuania open to the French.

——, June 28.—Napoleon enters Wilna.

——, The diet of Warsaw, formed into a general confederation, declares the kingdom of Poland and the body of the Polish nation re-established—This act of confederation submitted to the approbation of the emperor.

——, July 1.—The emperor names a provisional government for Lithuania.

——, July 18.—Peace signed at Orebro between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden.

——, July 20.—Treaty of alliance between the emperor of Russia and the insurgents of Spain.

——, July 22.—Battle of Salamanca between the marquis of Wellington and the duke of Ragusa—Retreat of the French army behind the Douro.

——, July 23.—Battle of Mohilow gained by the prince of Echmuhl over prince Bagration.

——, August 11.—English enter Madrid.

——, August 17.—Battle of Smolensko gained by the emperor Napoleon over several divisions of the Russian army—Smolensko taken.

——, September 7.—Battle of the Moskwa gained by Napoleon over the Russian general Kutusoff—Russian general Bagration mortally wounded.

——, September 14.—French enter Moscow — Moscow burned by the Russians.

——, October 19.—French army quits Moscow.

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1812, October 22.—Siege of the castle of Burgos raised by lord Wellington —English army retreats towards Portugal.

——, November 1.—French re-enter Madrid.

——, November 15.—The head-quarters of the grand army of France quit Smolensko.

——, November 19.—Passage of the Dnieper by the French army.

——, November 28.—Battle of the Beresina between the French army and the two united Russian armies of the Volnia and the Dwina.

——, December 18.—Emperor Napoleon arrives at Paris.

1813.—Napoleon makes extraordinary efforts to renew the war.

——, April 20.—Takes the command of the army on the Elbe.

——, May 10.—Battle of Lutzen, in which the French army loses 70,000 men.

——, May 20.—Battle of Bautzen.

——, June 4.—Armistice between the allies and the French army.

——, June 21.—Battle of Vittoria.

——, Prussia and Sweden join allies against France.

——, Denmark joins France.

——, French expelled from Spain.

——, Inquisition abolished.

——, August 28.—Battle of Dresden—Moreau killed.

——, September 7.—English enter France on the south under Wellington.

——, September 28.—Napoleon evacuates Dresden.

——, October 18.—Defeated at Leipsic.

——, November 15.—Revolution in Holland.

——, December 1.—Declaration of the allies at Frankfort.

——, December 8.—English army crosses the Nive.

1814.—Denmark makes peace with the allies.

——, January 4.—Allied armies cross the Rhine.

——, France invaded on the north.

——, March 30.—Battle of Montmartre.

——, March 31.—Allies enter Paris.

——, Paris capitulates.

——, April 11.—Buonaparte abdicates the throne of France.

——, May 30.—Peace of Paris—Territory of France to be the same as on 1st January, 1792, subject to the following modifications:—Landau to belong to France, and a part of the departments of Mont Tonnerre and Lower Rhine also ceded, in order to join that fortress to the rest of the kingdom. Belheim the point of the Rhine where the frontier touches it. Prefectures of Chamberry and Annecy ceded to France—Frontier near Valenciennes extended so as to take in Donr, Merbes le Chateau, Beaumont, and Chinay. In the departments of Sambre and Meuse, frontier extended to Valcourt, Florennes, Beaurraing, Godune. Sarrebruck to belong to France. *Congress of Vienna* ordains that the seventeen provinces formerly under sway of house of Burgundy shall be given to prince of Orange, with title of king. Prussia receives part of Saxon territory, including Saxon duchy, both divisions of Lusatia, the Landgravate of Thuringia, and county of Henneburg. The greater part of Poland, including the duchy of Warsaw, assigned to emperor Alexander, who declared himself king of that country. The German states to be independent, and united under a federative league, with a diet at Frankfort. Ionian islands become an independent state under the protection of Great Britain. Genoa ceded to king of Sardinia—Venice to Austria. Malta to belong to Britain. Colonies, &c. taken by England from France to be restored as on 1st January, 1792, save Tobago, St. Lucie, Isle of France and its dependencies. Great part of St. Domingo ceded to France by treaty of Basle, retroceded to his catholic majesty. Guadaloupe and French Guiana restored to his most christian majesty. Port of Antwerp to be solely a port of commerce.

GENEALOGICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.] Mayors of the Palace, Dukes and Princes of the Franks, under the latter Merovingian Kings.

S. Arnold, Bishop of Metz, Mayor of the Palace under Dagobert I. † 640.

Anchises, Mayor of the Palace under Sigebert II., killed in 674.

Pepin of Heristel sets himself up as Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, 687; becomes master of the monarchy by the victory of Testry, 687; takes the title of *Duke and Prince of the Franks*, † 714; married 1. *Plectrude*, divorced about 688; 2. *Alpaide*.

1. *Grimoald*, Mayor of the Palace of Neustria; assassinated 714.
   - *Thendoald*, Mayor of the Palace under the guardianship of his grandmother Plectrude, 714; deposed 715.

2. Charles Martel sets himself up as Duke of Austrasia, as Mayor of the Palace, and master of the monarchy, 715—718; † 741.
   - Carloman, Duke and Prince of the Franks, obtains Austrasia, 741; retires to Mount Cassinus, 746; † 755.
   - Pepin the Short, Duke and Prince of the Franks, obtains Neustria, 741; re-unites the whole monarchy, 746; royal dignity, 752; † 768.
     - Charlemagne, born 742; King of Neustria, 768; re-unites the whole monarchy, 771; King of the Franks and of the Lombards, 774; crowned Emperor at Rome, 800; † 814.
     - Carloman, born 751; King of Austrasia, 768; † 771.
       - *Pepin*.

See Table II.

TABLE II.] Emperors and Kings of Italy of the Carlovingian Franks.

Charlemagne, or *Charles* I., son of *Pepin the Short*, (Table I.) King of the Franks and of the Lombards, 768—774; crowned Emp. at Rome, 800; † 814.

2. Pepin, King of Italy, 781; † 810.
   - 3. Bernard, King of Italy, 810; † 818.
   - *Adelaide*, according to some, married *Lambert*.
     - 10. Guy, Duke of Spoleto, King of Italy, 888; Emperor 891; † 894.
       - 11. Lambert, Emperor and King of Italy, 894; † 898.

4. Louis I., surnamed the Debonnaire, Colleague in the Empire, 813; † 840.
   - 5. Lothario I., colleague in the Empire, 817; † 855.
     - 6. Louis II., colleague in the Empire, 850; † 875.
       - *Ermengarde* married *Boson*, King of Cis-jurane Burgundy; † 887.
         - 13. Louis, King of Cis-jurane Burgundy, 887; of Italy, 899; Emperor, 901; deposed, 902; † about 923.
     - *Lothario* II. K. of Lorraine, 855; † 869.
       - *Bertha*, married *Thibald*, C.
         - 16. Hugh, C. of Provence, King of Italy, 926; † 947.
           - 17. Lothario, Colleague in the kingdom of Italy, 931; † 950; married *Adelaide*, daughter of King Rodolph.
     - *Charles*, King of Provence † 863.
   - *Louis*, surnamed the *German*, King of Germany, 843; † 876.
   - 7. Charles II., surnamed the Bald, King of France, 843; Emperor and King of Italy, 875, 876; † 877. (See Table XI.)
     - 8. Carloman, K. of Bavaria, 876; of Italy, 877; † 880.
       - 12. Arnold, King of Germany, 887; Emperor and King of Italy, 896; † 899.
     - *Louis* II., surnamed *the young*, King of Saxony; † 882.
       - 15. Rodolph, * King of Burgundy, elected King of Italy, in opposition to Berenger I., 921; deposed, 926; † 937.
         - *Adelaide*, married 1st, *Lothario*, King of Italy; † 950; 2d, *Otho* the Great, King of Germany, 951.
     - 9. Charles III., surnamed the Fat, Emp. and King of Italy, 880; † 888.
   - *Gisèle*, married *Everard*, C. 867.
     - 14. Berenger I. Duke of Friuli, King of Italy, 888; Emperor, 916; † 924.
       - *Gisèle*, married *Athelbert*, Margrave of Ivrea.
         - 18. Berenger II., King of Italy, 950; dethroned by Otho the Great; † 966.
           - 19. Athelbert, King of Italy, conjointly with his father.

TABLE III.] Kings of Germany and Lorraine, of the Carlovingian Race.

1. Louis I., called the German, younger son of *Lewis the Debonnaire* (Table II.), first King of Germany by the peace of Verdun, 843; † 876.

2. Carloman, King of Bavaria, 876; † 880.

3. Louis II., called the Young, King of Saxony, 876; of Lorraine, 879; † 882.

4. Charles III. (I.), called the Fat, King of Suabia, 876; King of Italy, and Emperor, 880; King of all Germany and of Lorraine, 882; deposed, 887; † 888.

5. Arnold, natural son, elected King of Germany and Lorraine, 887; † 899.

6. Louis III., called the Infant, elected King of Germany, 900; King of Lorraine, 900; † 911.

7. Conrad I., elected King of Germany, 911; † 918.

TABLE IV.] Emperors and Kings of Germany, of Lorraine, of Italy, of the House of Saxony.

8. Henry I., called the Fowler, elected King of Germany, 919; re-unites the kingdom of Lorraine, 925; † 936.

9. Otho, called the Great, elected King of Germany and Lorraine, 936; regent of Italy, crowned at Milan, 961; crowned at Rome, 962; † 973.

10. Otho II., Emperor and King, 973; † 983.

11. Otho III., elected King of Germany, of Lorraine, and of Italy, 983; crowned Emperor at Rome, 996; † 1002.

Henry, Duke of Bavaria, † 955.

Henry, called *the Quarrelsome*, Duke of Bavaria, † 995.

12. Henry II., called the Saint, elected and crowned King of Germany and Lorraine, 1002; crowned King of Italy, 1004; and Emperor at Rome, 1014; † 1024.

TABLE V.] Emperors and Kings of Germany, Lorraine, Burgundy, and Italy, of the Salique House.

13. Conrad II., called the Salique, elected King of Germany, Lorraine, and Italy, 1024; re-united the kingdom of Burgundy, or of Arles, 1032; crowned Emperor at Rome, 1027; † 1039.

14. Henry III., King, 1039; crowned Emperor at Rome, 1046; † 1056.

15. Henry IV., King, 1056; crowned Emperor at Rome, 1084; † 1106.

16. Henry V., King, 1106; crowned Emperor at Rome, 1111; † 1125.

17. Lothario, called the Saxon, elected King of Germany, &c. 1125; crowned Emperor at Rome, 1133; † 1137.

TABLE VI.] Emperors and Kings of the House of Hohenstaufen.

Frederic of *Hohenstaufen*, Duke of Suabia and Franconia, † 1105; married *Agnes*, daughter of the Emperor Henry IV., 1080.

Frederic, called *the Squinter*, Duke of Suabia, † 1147.

18. Conrad III., elected and crowned King of Germany, 1138; † 1152.

19. Frederic I., called Barbarossa, elected King, 1152; crowned King of Italy at Pavia, and Emperor at Rome, 1155; † 1190.

20. Henry VI., elected and crowned in Germany, 1169; crowned at Milan, 1186; Emperor at Rome, 1191; † 1197.

21. Philip elected King, 1198; † 1208.

22. Otho IV., son of Henry, called *the Lion*, Duke of Saxony, elected King, 1198; crowned King of Italy and Emperor, 1209; † 1218.

23. Frederic II., elected in Germany, 1212; crowned Emperor at Rome, 1220; † 1250

24. Conrad IV., King, 1250; † 1254.

TABLE VII.] Emperors and Kings of different Houses.

25. William, son of *Florentius IV.*, Count of Holland, elected King, 1247; † 1256.

26. Richard, son of *John Lack-Land*, King of England, elected King, 1257; † 1272.

27. Rodolph I., of Hapsburg; elected King, 1273; † 1291.

28. Adolphus, son of *Walram*, Count of Nassau, elected King, 1292; † 1298.

29. Albert I. of Austria, elected King, 1298; assassinated, 1308.

TABLE VIII.] Emperors and Kings of the House of Luxemburg.

30. Henry VII., son of *Henry*, Count of Luxemburg, elected King, 1308; crowned King of Italy at Milan, 1311; Emperor at Rome, 1312; † 1313.

John the Blind, King of Bohemia, and Count of Luxemburg, † 1346.

31. Louis IV. of Bavaria, elected King, 1314; crowned King of Italy at Milan, 1327; emperor at Rome, 1328; † 1347.

32. Charles IV. (II.) elected King, 1346; crowned King of Italy at Milan, and Emperor at Rome, 1355; † 1378.

John Henry, Margrave of Moravia, † 1375.

35. Josse or Jodocus, elected King, 1410; † 1411.

33. Wenceslaus, King, 1378; deposed, 1400; † 1419.

36. Sigismund, elected King, 1411; crowned King of Italy at Milan, 1431; Emperor at Rome, 1433; † 1437.

34. Robert, son of *Robert* II., Elector Palatine, elected King, 1400; † 1410.

TABLE IX.] Emperors and Kings of the House of Hapsburg-Austria.

Albert II., Duke of Austria, grandson of the Emperor *Rodolph of Hapsburgh*, † 1358.

Leopold III., Duke of Austria, killed at Sempach, 1386.

Albert III., Duke of Austria, † 1395.

Ernest, surnamed of *Iron*, Duke of Austria, † 1424.

Albert IV, Duke of Austria, † 1404.

38. Frederic III., elected King, 1440; crowned King of Italy and Emperor at Rome, 1452; † 1493.

37. Albert II., elected King, 1438; † 1439.

39. Maximilian I., elected King of the Romans, 1486; succeeds his father, 1493; takes the title of *Emperor elect*, 1508; † 1519.

Philip of Austria, King of Castile, 1505; † 1506.

40. Charles the Fifth, (III.) King of Spain, 1516; elected King of the Romans, 1519; crowned at Bologna King of Italy and Emperor, 1531; abdicates the empire; and † 1558.

41. Ferdinand I., King of Hungary and Bohemia, 1527; elected King of the Romans, 1531; *Emperor elect*, 1558; † 1564.

42. Maximilian II., elected King of the Romans, 1562; *Emperor elect*, 1564; † 1576.

Charles, Archduke of Austria, at Graetz, † 1590.

43. Rodolph II., elected King of the Romans, 1575; *Emperor elect*, 1576; † 1612.

44. Mathias, *Emp. elect*, 1612; † 1619.

45. Ferdinand II., *Emp. elect*, 1619; † 1637.

46. Ferdinand III., elected King of the Romans, 1636; *Emperor elect*, 1637; † 1657.

51. Charles VII. (V.) Elector of Bavaria, *Emperor elect*, 1742; † 1745.

Maximilian-Joseph, Elector of Bavaria, † 1777.

47. Ferdinand IV., elected King of the Romans, 1653; † 1654.

48. Leopold I., *Emperor elect*, 1658, † 1705.

49. Joseph I., elected King of the Romans, 1690; *Emperor elect*, 1705; † 1711.

50. Charles VI. (IV.) *Emperor elect*, 1711; † 1740.

Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, 1740; Empress, 1745; † 1780; married *Francis of Lorraine*, grand Duke of Tuscany.

(See Table X.)

TABLE X.] Imperial Family of Austrian-Lorraine.

52. Francis I., born 1708, son of *Leopold*, Duke of Lorraine, becomes grand Duke of Tuscany, 1737; *Emperor elect*, 1745; † 1765; married *Maria-Theresa*, daughter and heiress of the Emperor Charles VI. 1736; † 1780.

- 53. Joseph II. born 1741; elected King of the Romans, 1764; elected Emperor, 1765; † 1790.
- *Maria-Christina*, born 1742, † 1798; married *Albert*, Duke of Saxe-Teschen, 1766.
- *Maria-Amelia*, born 1746; † 1804; married *Ferdinand*, Duke of Parma, 1769.
- 54. Leopold II., born 1747; gr. Duke of Tuscany, 1765; elected Emperor, 1790; † 1792; married *Maria-Louisa*, daughter of Charles III., King of Spain, 1765; † 1792.
  - *Maria-Theresa*, born 1773; married *Victor Emanuel*, K. of Sardinia, 1789.
  - *Maria-Leopoldina*, b. 1776; married *Charles Theodore*, Elector Palatine of Bavaria, 1795.
  - *Francis-Joseph-Charles*, b. 1779.
  - *Ferdinand*, b. 1781.
  - *Maximilian*, b. 1782.
  - *Charles*, b. 1785.
  - *Maria-Louisa-Beatrice*, b. 1787; married *Francis* II. (I.) Emperor 1808.
    - 55. Francis II. (I.) born 1768; *elected Emperor*, 1792; *hereditary Emperor of Austria*, 1804; relinquishes the dignity of Emperor of the Romans, 1806; married, 1. *Elizabeth-Wilhelmina-Louisa*, Princess of Wirtemburg, 1788; † 1790; 2. *Maria-Theresa*, daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of Sicily, 1790; † 1807; 3. *Maria-Louisa-Beatrice*, daughter of Archduke Ferdinand, 1808; † April, 1816; 4. Charlotte Augusta of Bavaria, Nov. 1816.
      - *Maria-Louisa*, b. 1791; married *Napoleon*, Emperor of the French, 1810; separated, 1814; Duchess of Parma, 1815.
      - *Ferdinand Charles*, imperial prince born 1793.
      - *Leopoldina-Caroline-Joseph*, born 1793; married Pedro Antonio, Pr. of Brasil, 1817.
      - *Maria-Clementina-Frances*, born 1798.
      - *Joseph-Francis-Leopold*, born 1799.
      - *Caroline-Ferdinanda-Joseph-Demetria*, born 1801.
      - *Francis-Charles-Joseph*, born 1802.
      - *Maria-Anna-Frances*, born 1804.
      - *John-Nepomucenes-Charles-Francis-Joseph*, born 1805.
    - *Maria-Theresa*, b. 1767; married Antony, Prince of Saxony, 1787.
    - *Ferdinand*, b 1769; grand Duke of Tuscany, 1791; Elect. of Saltzburg, 1803; grand Duke of Wurtzburg, 1806; married *Louisa-Amelia*, Princess of Sicily, † 1802.
      - *Leopold*, hereditary gr. Duke, born 1797; married Maria-Anna-Carolina, Princess of Saxony, 1817.
      - *Maria-Louisa*, b. 1798.
      - *Theresa*, b. 1801.
    - *Maria-Anna*, b. 1770.
    - *Charles*, Generalissimo of the Austrian armies born 1771.
    - *Joseph*, Palatine of Hungary, born 1776; married *Alexandrina Pawlowna*, † 1801.
    - *Antony*, b. 1779.
    - *John*, b. 1781.
    - *Regnier*, b. 1783.
    - *Lewis*, b. 1784.
    - *Rodolph*, b. 1788.

TABLE XI.] Kings of France of the Carlovingian Race.

1. Charles I., surnamed the Bald, youngest son of *Louis the Debonnaire*, (see Table II.) first King of France, by the peace of Verdun in 843; † 877.

2. Louis II. (I.) surnamed the Stammerer, King, 877; † 879.

- 3. Louis III. (II.) King, 879; † 882.
- 4. Carloman, King, 879; † 884.
- 5. Charles II., surnamed the Fat, third son of *Louis the German*, King, 865; † 888.
- 6. Eudes, Son of *Robert the Strong*, King, 888; 893.
- 7. Charles III., surnamed the Simple, proclaimed King, in opposition to *Eudes*, 892; imprisoned, 923; † 929.
  - 10. Louis IV. (III.) King, 936; † 954.
    - 11. Lothario, King, 954; † 986.
      - 12. Louis V. (IV.) surnamed the Idle, King, 986; † 987.
- 8. Robert I., youngest Son of *Robert the Strong*, King, 922; † 923.
- 9. Ralph, son-in-law of *Robert* I., King, 923; † 936.

TABLE XII.] Kings of France of the Capetian Dynasty, from Hugh Capet to Charles the Fair.

13. Hugh Capet, grandson of King Robert I., King, 987; † 996.

14. Robert II., King, 996; † 1031.

15. Henry I., King, 1031; † 1060.

16. Philip I., King, 1060; † 1108.

17. Louis VI. (V.) surnamed the Fat, King, 1108; † 1137.

18. Louis VII. (VI.) surnamed the Young, King, 1137; † 1180.

19. Philip II. Augustus, King, 1180; † 1223.

20. Louis VIII. (VII.) King, 1223; † 1226.

21. Louis IX. (VIII.) or St. Louis, King, 1225; † 1270. — *Charles*, Count of Anjou, founder of the royal family of Naples.

22. Philip III., surnamed the Bold, King, 1270; † 1285. — *Robert*, Count of Clermont, † 1317, founder of the branch of Bourbon. (See Table XV.)

23. Philip IV., surnamed the Fair, King, 1285; † 1314. — *Charles*, Count of Valois, † 1325, founder of the branch of Valois. (See Tables XIII. and XIV.)

24. Louis X. (IX.) surnamed le Hutin, King, 1314; † 1316.

25. John I., surnamed the Posthumous, King, born and † 1316.

Isabella, † 1357; married Edward II. king of England.

Edward III, king of England, pretender to the throne of France in 1337.

26. Philip V., surnamed the Tall, King, 1316, † 1322.

27. Charles IV. surnamed the Fair, King, 1322; † 1328.

TABLE XIII.] Kings of France of the House of Valois.

Charles of Valois, younger son of King *Philip III.*, surnamed *the Bold*, (see Table XII.), † 1325.

28. Philip VI. of Valois, King, 1328; † 1350.

29. John II., surnamed the Good, King, 1350; † 1364.

30. Charles V., surnamed the Wise, King, 1364; † 1380.

31. Charles VI., King, 1380; † 1422.

32. Charles VII., surnamed the Victorious, King, 1422; † 1461.

33. Louis XI. (X.) King, 1461; † 1483.

34. Charles VIII., King, 1483; † 1498.

Louis, Duke of Anjou, founder of the family of the titular Kings of Naples.

Louis, Duke of Orleans, assassinated in 1407, founder of the branch of Valois-Orleans. (See Table XIV.)

Philip the Bold, created Duke of Burgundy, 1363; † 1404.

John, surnamed *Dread-nought*, Duke of Burgundy, assassinated on the bridge of Montereau, 1419.

Philip, surnamed *the Good*, Duke of Burgundy, † 1467.

Charles, surnamed *the Bold*, Duke of Burgundy, killed at Nancy, 1477.

Mary, only daughter and heiress of the states of Burgundy, married *Maximilian of Austria*, 1477.

TABLE XIV.] Kings of France of the House of Valois-Orleans.

Louis, Duke of Orleans, son of Charles V., assassinated in 1407. (See Table XIII.)

Charles, Duke of Orleans, † 1465.

35. Louis XII. (XI.) Duke of Orleans, 1465; King, 1498; † 1515.

John, Count of Angoulême, † 1467.

Charles, Count of Angoulême, † 1496.

36. Francis I., Count of Angoulême, 1496; King, 1515; † 1547.

37. Henry II., King, 1547; † 1559; married *Catherine of Medicis*. 1519.

38. Francis II., King, 1559; † 1560; married *Mary Stuart*, Queen of Scotland.

39. Charles IX., King, 1560; † 1574.

40. Henry III., King of Poland, 1573; King of France, 1574; assassinated in 1589.

Francis, Duke of Alençon, † 1584.

TABLE XV., No. 1.] Kings of France of the House of Bourbon.

Robert, Count of Clermont, youngest son of *St. Louis*, † 1317. (See Table XII.)

Louis, first Duke of Bourbon, † 1341.

Peter I., Duke of Bourbon, † 1356; founder of the Dukes of Bourbon, and the Counts of Montpensier; extinct 1527.

James I., Count of la Marche, † 1361.

John I., Count of la Marche, † 1393.

James II., Count of la Marche, † 1438.

Louis, Count of Vendôme, † 1446.

John I., Count of Vendôme, † 1477.

John, Lord of Carency, about 1458, founder of the House of Carency; extinct 1515.

Francis, Count of Vendôme, † 1495.

Charles, first Duke of Vendôme, † 1537.

Louis, Prince of La Roche-sur-Yon, † 1530; founder of the house of this name, and of the Dukes of Montpensier; extinct 1608.

Antony, Duke of Vendôme, King of Navarre, † 1562.

Louis I., Prince of Condé, † 1569.

41. Henry IV., King of France and Navarre, 1589; assassinated 14th May, 1610.

Henry I., Prince of Condé, † 1588.

42. Louis XIII. (XII.) King of France and Navarre, 1610; † 14th May, 1643.

Henry II, Prince of Condé, † 1646.

43. Louis XIV. (XIII.) King, 1643; † 1st September, 1715.

Louis, Dauphin, † 1711.

Philip I., Duke of Orleans, † 1701; founder of the branch of Bourbon Orleans. (See Table XV., No. 2.)

Louis II., Prince of Condé, † 1686; founder of the branch of Conde.

Armand, Prince of Conti, † 1666, founder of the branch of Conti.

Louis, Duke of Burgundy, † 1712.

44. Louis XV. (XIV.) born 1710; King, 1715; † 10th May, 1774.

Louis, Dauphin, born 1729; † 1765.

Philip V., King of Spain, 1701 founder of the branches of Spain, the Two Sicilies, Parma, and Etruria. (See Table XVII.)

45. Louis XVI. (XV.) born 1754; guillotined 21st January, 1793; married *Maria-Antoinetta of Austria*, guillotined 16th October, 1793.

Maria-Theresa, born 1778; married *Louis*, Duke of Angoulême.

46. Louis XVII. (XVI.) born 1785; King, 1793; † 1795.

47. Louis XVIII. (XVII.) born 1755; King, 1795; † 1824.

Louis, Duke of Angoulême, born 1775; married *Maria-Theresa*, daughter of Louis XVI.; Dauphin, 1824.

48. Charles X., born 1757; King, 1824; deposed July, 1830.

Charles, Duke of Berry, born 1778; assassinated February, 1820; married 1816, *Maria-Caroline-Theresa*, daughter of the King of Naples.

Henry-Louis, Duke of Bourdeaux, born 1820.

[For Table XV., No. 2., Kings of the French of the House of Bourbon Orleans, see the end.]

TABLE XVI.] Kings of Spain of the House of Austria.

Philip I., son of the Emperor *Maximilian I.*, King of Castile, 1505; † 1506; married *Joanna the Simple*, daughter of Ferdinand the Catholic and Isabella of Castile, 1496.

Charles I., called Charles the Fifth, born 1500; King of Spain, 1516; Emperor, 1519; abdicates, 1556; † 1558; married *Isabella*, daughter of Emanuel, King of Portugal, 1526; † 1539.

Ferdinand I., born 1503; founder of the German branch of Austria.

Philip II., born 1527; King of Spain, 1556; of Portugal, 1580; † 1598.

Charles, Archduke, † 1590.

Philip III., born 1578; King of Spain and of Portugal, 1598; † 1621.

Ferdinand II., Emperor, † 1637.

Anna-Maria, born 1601; married *Louis XIII.*, King of France, 1615.

Philip IV., born 1605; King of Spain and of Portugal, 1621; loses Portugal, 1640; † 1665; married, 1. *Elizabeth*, daughter of Henry IV., King of France, 1621; † 1644; 2. *Mary-Anne*, daughter of Ferdinand III., 1649.

Marianne, born 1606; married *Ferdinand III.*, son of the Emperor Ferdinand II., 1631.

Ferdinand III., Emperor, † 1657.

[1] *Maria-Theresa*, born 1638; married *Louis XIV.*, King of France, 1660; founder of the Kings of Spain of the house of Bourbon. (See Table XVII.)

[2] *Margaret-Theresa*, born 1651; married *Leopold I.*, Emperor, 1666.

[2] Charles II., born 1661; King of Spain, 1665; † November 1, 1700, without children.

Leopold I., Emperor, † 1705.

Joseph I., Emperor, † 1711.

Charles, Archduke, declared King of Spain by the name of Charles III. 1703; Emperor, 1711; † 1740.

TABLE XVII.] Kings and Princes of Spain of the House of Bourbon.

Philip V., son of Louis, Dauphin of France, and grandson of Louis XIV., (see Table XV.) born 1683; declared King of Spain, 1700; abdicates, 15th January; re-ascends the throne 6th September, 1724; † 1746; married, 1. *Maria-Louisa* of Savoy, 1701; † 1714; 2. *Elizabeth* of Parma, 1714; † 1766.

1 Louis I., born 1707; King, 17th January; † 31st August, 1724.

1 Ferdinand VI., b. 1711; King, 1746, † 1759; married *Maria*, daughter of John V., King of Portugal, 1739; † 1758.

1 *Maria-Anna-Victoria*, betrothed to Louis XV., † 1781; married Joseph I., King of Portugal, 1732.

2 Charles III., born 1716; Duke of Parma and Placentia, 1731; King of the Two Sicilies, 1735; King of Spain, 1759; † 1788; married *Maria-Amelia*, daughter of Augustus III., K. of Poland, 1738; † 1760.

2 *Philip*, born 1720; Duke of Parma and Placentia, 1748; † 1765; married *Louisa-Elizabeth*, daughter of Louis XV., 1739.

2 *Louis*, born 1727; Archbishop of Toledo and Cardinal; resigns, 1754; † 1785; married *Maria-Theresa* of *Vallabriga*, 1776.

Louis, born 1777; Archbishop of Toledo and Cardinal, 1800.

Caroline, born 1779; married, 1797, *Manuel Godoy*, Prince of Peace, born 1768.

Maria-Antoinetta, born 1729; † 1785; married *Victor-Amadeus III.*, King of Sardinia, 1750.

Maria-Louisa, born 1745; † 1792; married *Leopold*, grand Duke of Tuscany, 1765.

Charles IV., born 1748; King of Spain, 1788; abdicates the crown, and cedes the Spanish monarchy to the Emperor Napoleon, 1808; † 1819; married *Louisa*, daughter of Philip Duke of Parma, 1765.

Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies, born 1751.

Gabriel-Antonio-Francis-Xavier, born 1752; † 1788; married *Maria-Victoria*, Princess of Beira, only daughter of Queen Mary I. of Portugal, and King Pedro III., born 1768; married 1784; † 1788.

Pedro-Charles-Antonio, born 1786; educated from 1790 at the court of Lisbon; married *Maria-Theresa*, daughter of John Prince of Brazil, 1810.

Antonio-Pascal, born 1755; married *Maria-Amelia*, daughter of Charles IV., 1795; † 1798.

Charlotte-Joachima, born 1775; married John, regent of Portugal, 1790.

Maria-Amelia, born 1779; † 1798; married *Antonio-Pascal*, her uncle, 1795.

Maria-Louisa, born 1782; married Louis, Prince of Parma, 1795; Queen of Etruria, 1801.

Ferdinand VII., Prince of Asturias, b. 1784; reigns and resigns, 1808; re-established in the Spanish monarchy, 1813; married, 1. *Maria-Antoinetta*, daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of Sicily, 1802; † 1806; 2. *Isabella*, daughter of the Regent of Portugal, 1817; † 1818; 3. *Maria-Amelia-Frederica*, Princess of Saxony, 1819; † 1829; 4. A daughter of King of Naples, 1830.

Charles, born 1788; married Maria, daughter of the Regent of Portugal, 1817.

A son, born 1818.

Maria-Isabella born 1789; married *Francis-Januarius*, Prince of Sicily, 1802.

Francis de Paula, born 1794.

TABLE XVIII.] Kings of Portugal of the House of Braganza.

21. John IV., son of *Theodosius II.*, Duke of Braganza, and descendant of *Alphonso*, natural son of John I., King of Portugal, proclaimed King of Portugal the 1st December, 1640; † 1656; married *Louisa de Guzman*, daughter of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, 1632; Regent, 1656; † 1666.

22. Alphonso VI., born 1643; King, 1656; resigns, 1667; † 1683; married *Maria-Frances-Elizabeth*, Princess of Nemours, 1666; divorced, 1668.

23. Pedro II., born 1648; Regent, 1667; King, 1683; † 1706; married, 1. *Maria-Frances-Elizabeth*, the divorced wife of his brother, 1668; † 1683; 2. *Maria-Sophia-Elizabeth*, Princess Palatine, 1687; † 1699.

24. John V., born 1689; King, 1706; † 1750; married *Marianna-Josephina-Antoinetta*, daughter of Emperor Leopold I., 1708; † 1754.

25. Joseph I., born 1714; King, 1750; † 1777; married *Marianna-Victoria*, daughter of Philip V., King of Spain, 1732; † 1781.

26. Pedro III., born 1717; titular King, 1777; † 1786; married *Maria*, daughter of his brother King Joseph I., 1760; Queen of Portugal, 1777.

26. Maria I., born 1734; Queen, 1777; married her uncle Pedro III., younger son of King John V., 1760; † 1817.

Maria-Frances, born 1746; married Joseph, Prince of Brazil, 1777; † 1788.

Joseph, Prince of Brazil, born 1761; † 1788; married *Maria-Frances*, his aunt, 1777.

27. John, Prince of Brazil, born 1767; † 1826; Regent, 1799; retires to Brazil, 1808; King, 1816; married *Charlotte-Joachima*, daughter of Charles IV., King of Spain, 1790.

Maria-Victoria, born 1788; married *Gabriel-Antonio*, Infant of Spain, 1784. (See Table XVII.)

Maria-Theresa, born 1793; married *Pedro-Charles-Antonio*, Infant of Spain, 1810.

Isabella-Maria-Frances, born 1797.

Pedro-Antonio, born 1798; declared Constable of Brazil, 1807; Emperor of Brazil, 1822; married daughter of Ferdinand VII.

28. Maria da Gloria, b. 1819; Queen of Portugal, 1826.

Maria-Frances, born 1800.

Isabella-Maria, born 1801.

Miguel, born 1802.

Marianne, born 1805.

TABLE XIX.] Anglo-Saxon and Danish Kings of England.

1. Egbert, surnamed the Great, first King of all England, 827; † 836.
   - 2. Ethelwolf, King, 836; † 857.
     - 3. Ethelbald, King, 857; † 860.
     - 4. Ethelbert, King, 860; † 866.
     - 5. Ethelred I., King, 866; † 871.
     - 6. Alfred, called the Great, King, 871; † 901.
       - 7. Edward, called the Ancient, King, 901; † 925.
         - 8. Athelstan, King, 925; † 941.
         - 9. Edmund I., King, 941; † 946.
           - 11. Edwy, King, 955; † 957.
           - 12. Edgar, called the Pacific, King, 957; † 975.
             - 13. Edward II., surnamed the Martyr, King, 975; assassinated, 978.
             - 14 and 16. Ethelred II., King, 978; deposed, 1013; re-established, 1014; † 1016.
               - 17. Edmund II., surnamed Ironside, King, 1016; † 1017.
                 - *Edward*, † 1057.
                   - *Edgar Atheling*.
                 - *Godwin*, Count of Kent, † 1053.
                   - 22. Harold II., King of England, 1066; defeated and killed by *William the Conqueror*, 1066.
               - 21. Edward III., surnamed the Confessor, King, 1042; † 1066.
                 - *Harold Blaatand*, King of Denmark.
                   - 15. Sweno, King of England and of Denmark, 1013; † 1014.
                     - 18. Canute, called the Great, King of England and of Denmark, 1017; † 1036.
                       - 19. Harold I., King of England, 1036; † 1039.
                       - 20. Hardiknute, King of England and of Denmark, 1039; † 1041.
         - 10. Edred, King, 946; † 955.

TABLE XX.] Kings of England of the Norman Race.

1. William I., surnamed the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, King of England, 1066; † 1087.
   - 2. William II., surnamed Rufus, King, 1087; † 1109.
   - 3. Henry I., surnamed Beauclerc, King, 1109; † 1135.
     - *Matilda*, declared Heiress of the throne, 1127; † 1186; married, 1. Henry V., Emperor of Germany, † 1125; 2. *Geofrey Plantagenet*, Count of Anjou, 1127; founder of the house of Plantagenet.
   - *Adelaide*, † 1137; married *Stephen*, Count of Blois.
     - 4. Stephen, King, 1135; † 1154.

(See Table XXI.)

TABLE XXI.] Kings of England of the House of Plantagenet.

Matilda, daughter of King Henry I., (see Table XX.) declared Heiress of the throne of England, 1127; † 1167; married *Geoffrey*, surnamed *Plantagenet*, Count of Anjou; † 1151.

5. Henry II., King, 1154; † 1189; married *Eleanor* of Poitou, divorced by Louis VII., and Heiress of Poitou and Gascony, 1152.

6. Richard I., called Cœur de Lion, King, 1189; † 1199.

7. John, called Lack-Land, King, 1199; † 1216.

8. Henry III., King, 1216; † 1272.

Richard, elected Emperor of Germany, 1257; † 1272.

9. Edward I., surnamed Longshanks, King, 1272; † 1307.

Edmund, called *the Humpbacked*, Earl of Lancaster, pret. eldest son, † 1296.

10. Edward II., King, 1307; † 1327; married *Isabella*, daughter of Philip the Fair, King of France.

Henry, Earl of Lancaster, † 1345.

11. Edward III., King, 1327; † 1377.

Henry, surnamed *Grismond*, Earl of Lancaster, † 1361.

Edward the Black, Prince of Wales, † 1376.

William Lionel, Duke of Clarence, † 1368.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, † 1399; married *Blanche*, first Heiress of the rights of Lancaster.

Edmund, Duke of York, † 1402.

Blanche, first Heiress of the rights of Lancaster, † 1369; married *John of Gaunt*, third son of Edward III., founder of the Red Rose.

12. Richard II. King, 1377; deposed 1399; † 1400.

Philippa of Clarence, married *Edmund Mortimer*, 1368.

13. Henry IV., King, 1399; † 1413.

John Beaufort, natural son, adopted; † 1410.

Richard, Earl of Cambridge, † 1415; married *Anne Mortimer*, first Heiress of the rights of Lionel, Duke of Clarence.

Roger Mortimer, declared Heir to the crown, 1385; † 1399.

14. Henry V., King, 1413, † 1422; married *Catharine of France*, daughter of Charles VI.

John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, † 1444.

Richard, Duke of York, Protector, 1455; † 1460.

Anne Mortimer, first Heiress of the rights of Lionel; married *Richard*, Earl of Cambridge, son of Edmund Duke of York, and grandson of King Edward III., founder of the White Rose.

15. Henry VI., King of England and France, 1422; killed 1472.

Margaret Beaufort, † 1509, second Heiress of the rights of Lancaster; married *Edmund Tudor*, Earl of Richmond, founder of the house of Tudor. (See Table XXII.)

16. Edward IV., King, 1461, and 1472; † 1483.

18. Richard III., King, 1483; killed at the battle of Bosworth, 1485.

17. Edward V., King, 1483; killed 1483.

Elizabeth, second Heiress of the rights of Lionel, Duke of Clarence; married Henry VII., King of England. (See Table XXII.)

TABLE XXII.] Kings of England of the House of Tudor.

Margaret Beaufort, second Heiress of the rights of Lancaster, or of the Red Rose, (see Table XXI.) † 1509; married Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond, son of Owen Tudor and of Queen Catharine of Valois, widow of King Henry V.

19. Henry VII., surnamed Tudor, King, after the victory of Bosworth, 1485; † 1509; married *Elizabeth*, daughter of King Edward IV., second Heiress of the rights of York, or of the White Rose, 1486. (See Table XXI.)

Arthur, Prince of Wales, † 1502; married *Catharine of Aragon*.

Margaret, born 1489; married *James IV.* (Stuart) King of Scotland, founder of the house of Stuart. (See Table XXIII.)

20. Henry VIII., born 1495; King, 1509; † 1547; married, 1. *Catharine of Aragon*, daughter of Ferdinand the Catholic, and widow of his brother, 1509; divorced, 1533; 2. *Anne Boleyn*, 1533; beheaded, 1536; 3. *Jane Seymour*, 1536; † in child-birth, 1537.

Mary, born 1498; † 1533; married, 1. *Louis XII.*, King of France, 1514; † 1515; 2. *Charles Brandon*, Duke of Suffolk, 1517.

22. Mary[1], born 1516; Queen, 1553; † 1558; married *Philip II.*, King of Spain, 1554.

23. Elizabeth[2], born 1533; Queen, 1558; † 1603.

21. Edward VI.[3], born 1537; King, 1547; † 1553.

Frances Brandon, † 1563; married *Henry Grey*, Marquis of Dorset, Duke of Suffolk, beheaded 1554.

Jane Grey, born 1537; proclaimed Queen, 1553; beheaded, 1554; married, 1553, *Guilford Dudley*, son of John, Duke of Northumberland; beheaded, 1554.

TABLE XXIII.] Kings of Great Britain of the House of Stuart.

Margaret Tudor, eldest daughter of King Henry VII., (see Table XXII.) † 1539; married *James IV.*, King of Scotland, of the house of Stuart, 1503; † 1513.

James V., King of Scotland, † 1542; married, 1. *Magdalen*, daughter of Francis I., King of France, 1536; † 1537; 2. *Mary of Lorraine*, daughter of Claud, Duke of Guise, 1538; † 1560.

Mary Stuart, born 1542; Queen of Scotland, 1542; of France, 1559; beheaded at London, 1587; married, 1. *Francis II.*, King of France, 1559; † 1560; 2. *Henry Stuart*, Lord Darnley, 1564; assassinated, 1567.

24. James I. (VI.) born 1566; King of Scotland, 1567; of England, 1603; takes the title of King of Great Britain, 1604; † 1625; married *Anne of Denmark*, † 1619.

Elizabeth, born 1596; † 1661; married *Frederic V.*, Elector Palatine.

Sophia, born 1630; declared Heiress to the throne of England, 1701; † 18th June, 1714; married *Ernest-Augustus*, first Elector of Hanover, 1658; founder of the house of Hanover. (See Table XXIV.)

25. Charles I., born 1609; King of Great Britain, 1625; beheaded 30th January, 1649, old style; married *Henrietta-Maria*, daughter of Henry IV., King of France, 1625; † 1669.

26. Charles II., born 1630; King of Great Britain, proclaimed 18th May, 1660; † 1685; married *Catharine*, daughter of John IV., King of Portugal.

Mary, born 1631; † 1661; married *William II.*, Prince of Orange, 1641.

27. James II., born 1633; King, 1685; dethroned, 1689; † 1701; married, 1. *Anne Hyde*, 1660; † 1671; 2. *Mary of Modena*, 1673.

Henrietta-Maria, born 1644; † 1670; married *Philip I.*, Duke of Orleans, 1661.

28. William III., Prince of Orange, born 1650; proclaimed King of Great Britain with his consort, 1689; † 1702; married Mary, daughter of King James II., 1677; † 1695.

28. Mary, born 1662, proclaimed Queen with her husband, 1689; † 1695; mar. William III., Prince of Orange, 1677; † 1702.

29. Anne, born 1665; Queen, 1702; † 12th August, 1714; married *George*, Pr. of Denmark, 1683; † 1708.

James-Edward-Francis, Pretender.

TABLE XXIV.] Kings of Great Britain of the House of Hanover.

Sophia, daughter of Frederic V., Elector Palatine, and of Elizabeth of England, (see Table XXIII.) born 1630; declared Heiress to the throne of England, 1701; † 18th June, 1714; married *Ernest-Augustus*, first Elector of Hanover, 1658; † 1698.

30. George I., born 1660; Elector, 1698; King of Great Britain, 1714; † 1727; married *Sophia-Dorothea*, Princess of Brunswick-Zell, 1658; † 1726.

31. George II., born 1683; King, 1727; † 1760; married *Wilhelmina-Dorothea-Charlotte*, Princess of Brandenburg-Anspach, 1705; † 1737.

Frederick-Lewis, born 1707; Prince of Wales, 1727; † 1751; married *Augusta*, Princess of Saxe-Gotha, 1736; † 1772.

William-Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, born 1721; † 1765.

Augusta-Frederica, born 1737; † 1808; married *Charles-William-Ferdinand*, hereditary Prince of Brunswick, 1764; reigning Duke, 1780; † 1806.

32. George III., born 1738; King, 1760; † 1820; married *Sophia-Charlotte*, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1761; † 1818.

William-Henry, Duke of Gloucester, born 1743; † 1805; married *Mary*, daughter of Edward Walpole, 1766; † 1807.

Henry-Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, born 1746; † 1790; married *Anne*, daughter of Simon Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, 1771; † 1787.

Sophia-Matilda, born 1773.

William-Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, born 1776; married *Mary*, daughter of George III., 1816.

33. George IV. b. 1762; King, 1820; † June 26, 1830; m. *Caroline-Amelia*, Princess of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, 1795; † 1821.

Frederic, D. of York, born 1763; † 1827; married *Frederica*, daughter of Frederic William II., King of Prussia, 1791; † 1820.

34. William IV. (William Henry Duke of Clarence) born 1765; mar. *Amelia*, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, 1818; King, 1830. † June 20, 1837.

Charlotte-Augusta-Matilda, b. 1766; † 1828; married Frederick Duke of Wirtemberg 1797, King of Wirtemberg 1806.

Edward-Augustus, D. of Kent, born 1767; † 1820; married *Victoria* Princess of Saxe-Coburg, 1818.

Augusta-Sophia, b. 1768.

Elizabeth b. 1770; married Augustus-Frederick, Prince of Hesse-Homburg 1818.

Ernest-Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, born 1771; married *Frederica-Caroline-Sophia*, daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and widow of the Pr. of Salms, 1815.

Augustus-Frederich, Duke of Sussex, b. 1773; married Lady *Augusta Murray*, 1793. (The marriage annulled.)

Adolphus-Frederich, D. of Cambridge, born 1774; married *Caroline* Princess of Hesse-Cassel, 1818.

Mary, b. 1776; m. the Duke of Gloucester, 1816.

Sophia, b. 1777.

Amelia, b. 1783, † 1811

Charlotte-Caroline, b. 1796; † Nov. 6, 1817, mar. 1816, Leopold-George, b. 1790, Pr. of Saxe-Cobourg.

35. *Alexandrina-Victoria*, born 24th May, 1819. Queen, June 20, 1837

George-Frederick, born 1819.

George-Augustus, b. 1794.

Matilda-Charlotte, b. 1801.

George-William, b. 1819.

Augusta-Caroline, b. 1822.

TABLE XXV.] Czars and Emperors of Russia of the House of Romanov.

55. Michael Fedorovitch Romanov, elected Czar, 1613; † 1645.

56. Alexis Michaelovitch, Czar, 1645; † 1676.

57. Feodor Alexievitch, Czar, 1676; † 1682.

58. Sophia, Co-regent and Autocrat, 1686; imprisoned, 1689; † 1704.

58. Ivan V. Alexievitch, proclaimed Czar 1682; † 1696.

58. Peter I. Alexievitch, called the Great, born 1672; Czar, 1682; takes the reins of government alone, 1689; *Emperor of Russia*, 1721; † 1725; married, 1. *Eudocia Fedorovna Lapouchin*, divorced 1696; † 1731; 2. 59. Catharine I. Alexievna, crowned Empress, 1724; succeeds her husband, 1725; † 1727.

Catharine Ivanovna, † 1733; married *Charles-Leopold*, Duke of Mecklenburgh, 1716.

Catharine-Christina, takes the name of *Anne*, 1732; grand Duchess and Regent, 1740; exiled and imprisoned, 1741; † 1746; married *Antony-Ulric*, Prince of Brunswick, 1739; † 1775.

62. Ivan VI. Antonovitch, born 23d August, 1740; proclaimed Emperor, 18th October, 1740; exiled with his mother, 1741; † 1764.

61. Anne Ivanovna, born 1693; elected Empress of Russia, 1730; † 1740; married *Frederic-William*, Duke of Courland, 1710; † 1711.

1 *Alexis Petrovitch*, born 1690; † 1718; married *Charlotte*, Princess of Brunswick-Blanckenburgh, 1711; † 1715.

60. Peter II. Alexievitch, born 1715; Emperor of Russia, 1727; † 1730.

2 *Anne Petrovna* born 1708; † 1728.

(See Table XXVI.)

2 63. Elizabeth Petrovna, b. 1709; Empress of Russia by the dep. of Ivan VI. 5th December, 1741; † 5th January, 1762.

TABLE XXVI.] Emperors of Russia of the House of Oldenburg, or of Holstein-Gottorp.

Anne Petrovna, daughter of Peter the Great and of Catharine I., (see Table XXV.) born 1708; † 1728; married *Charles-Frederic*, Duke of Holstein Gottorp, 1725; † 1739.

64. Peter III. Fedorovitch, born 1728; declared grand Duke and Heir to the throne, 1742; Emperor, 5th January, 1762; dethroned, 9th July; † 14th July, 1762; married

65. Catharine II. Alexievna, Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, born 1729; proclaimed Empress of Russia, 9th July, 1762; † 17th November, 1796.

66. Paul Petrovitch, born 1754; Emperor of Russia, 17th November, 1796; † 24th March, 1801; married, 1. *Natalia Alexievna*, Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, 1773; † 1776; 2. *Mary Fedorovna*, Princess of Wirtemberg-Montbeliard, born 1759.

2 67. Alexander Paulovitch, born 23d December, 1777; Emperor of Russia, 1801; † 1825; married *Elizabeth Alexievna*, daughter of Charles-Lewis, hereditary Prince of Baden, born 1779; † 1826.

Elizabeth, born 15th November, 1806; † 1808.

2 *Constantine Paulovitch*, born 8th May, 1779; married *Anne Fedorovna*, Princess of Saxe-Cobourg, born 1781.

2 *Mary Paulovna*, born 1786, married *Charles-Frederick*, hereditary Prince of Saxe-Weimar, 1805.

2 *Catharine Paulovna*, b. 1788; † 1819; married, 1. *George*, (Peter-Frederic) Prince of Holstein-Oldenburg 1809; 2. 1816, William, King of Wirtemberg.

2 *Anna Paulovna*, b. 1795; mar. 1816, William, Prince of Orange, son of the King of the Netherlands.

2 68. Nicholas Paulovitch, b. 1796; mar. 1817, Alexandra Fedorovna, daughter of Frederic William III., King of Prussia, born 1798; Emperor, 1825.

Alexander, born 1818.

Constantine, born 1827.

2 *Michael Paulovitch*, born 1798.

TABLE XXVII.] Kings of Prussia of the Electoral House of Brandenburg.

Frederick I., son of the Elector Frederick-William, born 1657; Elector of Brandenburg and Duke of Prussia, 1688; first King of Prussia crowned 18th January, 1701; † 25th February, 1713; married, 2. *Sophia-Charlotte*, Princess of Brunswick-Lunenburg, 1684; † 1705.

Frederick-William I., born 1688; King of Prussia and Elector of Brandenburg, 1713; † 21st May, 1740; married *Sophia-Dorothea*, daughter of George-Lewis, Elector of Hanover, 1706; † 1757.

- Frederick II., surnamed the Great, born 24th January, 1712; King of Prussia and Elector, 1740; † 17th August, 1786; married *Elizabeth-Christina*, Princess of Brunswick-Lunenburg, 1733; † 1797.
  - Frederick-William II., born 25th September, 1744; Prince Royal, 1758; King of Prussia and Elector, 1786; † 16th November, 1797; married, 1. *Elizabeth-Christina-Ulrica*, Princess of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, 1765; separated, 1769; 2. *Frederica-Louisa*, daughter of Lewis IX., Landgrave of Hesse-Darmstadt, 1769; † 1805.
    - 1 *Frederica-Charlotte-Ulrica-Eleonora*, born 1767; married *Frederick*, Duke of York, 1791; † 1820.
    - 2 Frederick-William III., born 3d August, 1770; Prince Royal, 1786; King and Elector, 1797; married *Louisa*, daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1793; † 1810.
      - *Frederick-William*, Prince Royal, born 15th Oct. 1795.
      - *Frederick-William-Lewis*, born 22nd March, 1797.
    - 2 *Lewis*, Prince of Prussia, born 1773, † 1796; married *Frederica*, daughter of *Charles*, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1793.
      - Frederick-William-Lewis, born 1794.
      - Frederica, born 1796.
    - 2 *Frederica-Louisa* born 1774; married *William-Frederick* of Nassau-Orange, Prince of Fulda, 1791.
      - *Frederica-Louisa-Charlotte*, born 1798; married Nicholas Paulovitch, son of Paul, Emperor of Russia, 1817.
    - 2 *Frederica-Christina-Augusta*, b. 1780; married *William*, Prince of Hesse-Cassel, 1797.
      - *Frederick-Charles-Alexander*, born 29th June, 1801.
      - *Frederica-Wilhelmina*, born 1803.
    - 2 *Frederick-Charles-Henry*, born 1781; married *Louisa-Charlotte*, daughter of Frederick, hereditary Prince of Denmark, 1804.
      - *Louisa-Augusta-Wilhelmina*, born 1808.
    - 2 *Frederick-William-Charles*, b. 1783; married *Marianne*, Princess of Hesse-Homburg, 1804.
      - Caroline-Amelia-Wilhelmina, b. 1805.
      - *Frederick-Henry-Albert*, born 1809.
- *Augustus-William*, Prince Royal of Prussia, born 1722, † 1758; married *Louisa-Amelia*, Princess of Brunswick-Lunenburg, 1742; † 1780.
  - *Frederica-Sophia-Wilhelmina*, born 1751; mar. *William V.*, Prince of Orange, and Stadtholder, 1767.
- *Henry*, Prince of Prussia, born 1726; † 1802 at Rhinesburg; married *Wilhelmina*, Princess of Hesse-Cassel, 1752.
  - *Frederick-Christian-Lewis*, born 1772; killed 10th October, 1806.
  - *Frederick-William-Henry-Augustus*, born 1779.
- *Ferdinand*, Prince of Prussia, born 1730; married *Anne-Elizabeth-Louisa*, daughter of Frederick-William, Margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt, 1755.
  - *Frederica-Louisa-Dorothea*, born 1770; married *Antony*, Prince Radzivil, 1796.

TABLE XXVIII.] Dukes of Brunswick-Lunenburg, and Electors of Hanover.

William, youngest son of Ernest, called the Confessor, born 1535; Duke of Lunenburg-Zell, 1569; † 1592; married *Dorothea*, daughter of Christian III., King of Denmark, 1561.

- Ernest, born 1564; Duke of Lunenburg-Zell, 1592; † 1611.
- Christian, born 1566; Bishop of Minden, 1599; Duke of Lunenburg-Zell, 1611; † 1633.
- *Augustus*, called the *eldest*, born 1568; Bishop of Razeberg, 1610; Duke of Lunenburg-Zell, 1633; † 1636.
- Frederic, born 1574; Duke of Lunenburg-Zell, 1636; † 1648.
- George, born 1582; Duke of Lunenburg-Calenberg, 1636; † 1641.
  - Christian-Lewis, born 1622; Duke of Lunenburg-Calenberg, 1641; Duke of Zell, 1648; † 1665.
  - George-William, born 1624; Duke of Lunenburg-Zell, 1648; † 1705.
  - John-Frederic, born 1625; Duke of Lunenburg-Calenberg, 1665; † 1679.
  - Ernest-Augustus, born 1629; Bishop of Osnabruck, 1661; Duke of Lunenburg-Calenberg, 1679; first Elector of his house, 1692; † 1698; married *Sophia*, daughter of Frederick V., Elector Palatine, and Elizabeth of England, declared heir to the throne of Great Britain, 1701; † 1714.
    - George-Lewis (George I.) born 1660; Elector of Hanover, 1698; inherits the Duchy of Lunenburg-Zell, 1705; King of Great Britain in right of his mother, 1714. (See Table XXIV.)

TABLE XXIX.] Sovereign Princes of Milan of the House of Visconti, from Otho III. to Barnabas Visconti, 1261—1385.

Eliprand, Viscount of Milan, † 1065; married *Beatrice*, daughter of Marquis Azo.

Otho I., Viscount of Milan, † 1111; married *Lucretia*, daughter of Count Hugues.

Guy, Count, called *Viscount or Visconti* of Milan about 1142; married *Alice* of Geneva. — *Azo*, called *Viscount* of Milan, 1138.

Otho II. Visconti, Consul of Milan, 1162; married *Aldegard*, daughter of Marquis Anselm. — *Roger Visconti*, Consul of Milan.

Hubert Visconti, Cousul of Milan, 1206; married *Anastatia de Pirovane*. — *Eliprand*, Bishop of Verceil, 1208; † 1213. — *John Visconti*.

1. Otho III. Visconti, Archbishop of Milan, 1261; sovereign Prince of Milan, 1271; † 4th April, 1295.

Andreotto Visconti, Prince of Massino, married *Florina*, daughter of Ruffino Mandelli.

Azo Visconti.

Hubert Visconti, Bishop of Ventimille, 1265.

Hubert Visconti.

Thibald Visconti, General to the Archbishop Otho, his uncle; killed, 1274; married *Anastatia Pirovane*.

Gaspard Visconti.

Peter Visconti, founder of the House of the *Viscontis of Albizato, Gropello, and Brema; Count of Arona and Carbonara*.

Thibald Visconti, born 1210; elected Pope by the name of Gregory X., 1271; † 1276.

Visconti, Prætor of Rome.

2. Mathew I. Visconti, *called the Great*, born 1250; imperial Vicar, and sovereign Prince of Milan, 1284; † 24th June, 1322; married *Bonacosa*, daughter of Squerino Burri, 1269; † about 1321.

Agnes Visconti, married *John II.*, Count of Saint Martin.

Hubert Visconti, founder of the House of the *Viscounts of Rozano, Vajano, and S. Alessandro*.

Beatrice Visconti, married *Odoardo*, Lord of Pirovane.

John Visconti, Cardinal of St. Sabina, 1275; † 1278.

3. Galeas I. Visconti, sovereign Prince of Milan, born 1277; † 1328; mar. *Beatrice of Este*, daughter of Azo, Margrave of Ferrara, 1301; † 1334.

Mark Visconti, general; killed 1321.

Catharine, mar. *Bartholomew de la Scala*, Lord of Verona.

Sacharina, mar. *Ottorin-Rusca*, Lord of Como, 1301.

5. Luchino Visconti, sovereign Prince of Milan, 1339; † 1349; married *Isabella Fiesca*.

6. John Visconti, Cardinal, 1328; Archbishop of Milan, 1334; sovereign Prince of Milan, 1349, † 1354.

Florimonda, mar. *Guy Mandelli*.

Stephen Visconti, † 1327; married *Valentina Doria*, 1318.

4. Azo Visconti, sovereign Prince of Milan, born 1302; † 1339, without legitimate children; married *Catharine of Savoy*, daughter of Lewis II. of Savoy, Baron de Vaud, 1333.

Mathew II. Visconti, sovereign Prince of Milan, 1354; † 1356, without male issue; married *Liliola Gonzagua*, daughter of Philip, Margrave of Mantua.

8. Galeas II. Visconti, sovereign Prince of Milan with his brother Barnabas, 1356; † 1378; married *Blanche of Savoy*, daughter of Aymon, Count of Savoy, 1350, † 1387. (See Table XXX.)

9. Barnabas Visconti, sovereign Prince of Milan with his brother Galeas II. 1356; poisoned 1385; married *Beatrice de la Scala*, daughter of Mastino, Lord of Verona, mother of fifteen children.

Mark Visconti, † 1382.

Virida, married *Leopold III.*, Duke of Austria, 1365.

Anglesia, betrothed to *Frederic*, Burg-grave of Nuremburg.

Magdalen, † 1404; married *Frederic*, Duke of Bavaria, 1382.

Lewis, born 1358; Lord of Lodi, † 1385; mar. *Jolanthe*, daughter of Galeas II.

Thaddea, † 1381; married *Stephen*, Duke of Bavaria, 1364.

Valentina, † 1393; married *Peter II.*, King of Cyprus, 1378.

Elizabeth, married *Ernest*, Duke of Bavaria, 1393.

Rodolph, Lord of Bergamo, † 1385.

Agnes, † 1397; married *Francis Gonzagua*, Marquis of Mantua.

Antoinetta, † 1405; married *Everhard III.*, Count of Wurtemberg.

Lucy Visconti, † 1424; married *Edmund Holland*, Earl of Kent, 1432.

Charles, Lord of Parma, married, 1. *Margaret*, daughter of Peter, King of Cyprus; 2. *Beatrice*, daughter of John II., Count of Armagnac.

Mastino Visconti, Lord of Bresse, married *Antoinetta de la Scala*.

Catharine, † 1404; married *John Galeas*, Duke of Milan, 1380.

TABLE XXX.] Dukes of Milan of the Houses of Visconti and Sforza, from John Galeas, first Duke of Milan, to their Extinction, 1385—1535.

Galeas II. Visconti, younger son of Stephen Visconti, † 1378. (See Table XXIX.)

10. John Galeas Visconti, born 1347; sovereign Prince of Milan, 1378 and 1385; created Duke of Milan by the Emperor Wenceslaus, 1395; † 1402; married, 1. *Isabella*, daughter of John II., King of France, 1365; † 1372; 2. *Catharine*, daughter of Barnabas Visconti, 1380; † 15th October, 1404.

Jolanthe Visconti, † 1382; married, 1. *Lionel*, Duke of Clarence, 1368; † the same year; 2. *Otho*, Margrave of Montferrat; 3. *Lewis Visconti*, Lord of Lodi.

2 *Valentina of Milan*, born 1368; † 1408; married *Louis*, Duke of Orleans, 1389; † 1407.

1 *Isabella of Milan*, married *Gentil Varani*, Lord of Camerino.

2 11. John Maria Anglus, born 1388; Duke of Milan, 1402; assassinated, 1412, without children; married *Antoinetta Malatesta*, daughter of Sigismond, Lord of Rimini, 1403.

2 12. Philip Maria Anglus, born 1392; Duke of Milan, 1412; † 1447; married, 1. *Beatrice of Tende*, 1412; beheaded, 1418; 2. *Mary*, daughter of Amadeus VII., Duke of Savoy, 1427; 3. *Agnes de Maino*.

1 *Charles*, Duke of Orleans, b. 1391; lays claim to the Duchy of Milan, 1447; † 1465.

3 *Bianca Maria*, natural daughter, born 1425; † 1468; married, 13. Francis I. Sforza, Duke of Milan, 1450; † 8th March, 1466.

Louis XII., King of France, born 1462; takes possession of the Duchy of Milan, 1500; † 1515.

14. Galeas Maria Sforza, born 1444; Duke of Milan, 1466; assassinated, 1476; married, 1. *Dorothea Gonzagua*, daughter of Lewis, Margrave of Mantua, 1466; † 1468; 2. *Bonne of Savoy*, daughter of Louis, Duke of Savoy, 1468; † 1485.

17. Ludovico Maria Sforza, called *the Moor*, born 1451; appointed Duke of Milan by the Emperor, 1494; deposed by Louis XII., and carried prisoner into France, 1500; † 1508; married *Beatrice of Este*, daughter of Hercules I., Duke of Ferrara, 1491; † 1497.

2 15. John Galeas Sforza, born 1469; Duke of Milan, 1476; † 1494; married *Isabella*, daughter of Alphonso II., King of Naples, 1489; † 1524.

16. Francis Sforza, b. 1490; deposed by his great uncle Ludovico, called the Moor, carried into France, Abbé of Noirmontier, 1504; † 1512.

18. Maximilian Sforza, born 1491; Duke of Milan, restored by the Swiss, 1512; again deposed by the French, 1515; † at Paris, 1530.

19. Francis II. Sforza, born 1493; re-established in the duchy of Milan, 1521 and 1529; † 1535, without children; married *Christina*, daughter of Christian II., King of Denmark, 1534; † 1590.

TABLE XXXI.] Dukes of Modena and Ferrara of the House of Este.

Nicholas, Margrave of Este and Ferrara, Lord of Modena, of Reggio, &c., † 1441.

1. Borso of Este, created Duke of Modena by the Emperor Frederic III., 1452; and Duke of Ferrara by Pope Paul II., 1470; † 1471.

2. Hercules I., Duke of Modena and Ferrara, 1471; † 1505; married *Eleonora*, daughter of Ferdinand, King of Naples, 1473.

3. Alphonso I., Duke of Modena and Ferrara, 1505; † 1534; married, 1. *Anna Sforza*, of Milan; 2. *Lucretia Borgia*, daughter of Pope Alexander VI., 1501; † 1520; 3. *Laura*, daughter of a citizen of Ferrara.

Hippolyto of Este, Cardiual, 1493; † 1520.

2 4. Hercules II., Duke of Modena and Ferrara, 1534; † 1558; married *Rénée*, daughter of King Louis XII., 1528.

3 *Alphonso of Este*, Margrave of Montecchio.

5. Alphonso II., Duke of Modena and Ferrara, 1558; † 1597, without issue.

Anne, born 1531; married, 1. *Francis* of Lorraine, Duke of Guise, 1548; 2. *James of Savoy*, Duke of Nemours, 1566.

6. Cæsar of Este, Duke of Modena, on the death of Duke Alphonso II., his cousin, 1597; deprived of the duchy of Ferrara by the Pope, who re-unites it to the domain of the church; † 1628; married *Virginia*, daughter of Cosmo I., grand Duke of Tuscany, 1586.

7. Alphonso III., Duke of Modena, 1628; resigns and becomes monk, 1629; † 1644; married *Isabella of Savoy*.

8. Francis I., Duke of Modena, 1629; † 1658; married, 1. *Maria Farnèse*, daughter of Rainuce, Duke of Parma, † 1646; 2. *Victoria Farnèse*, sister of Maria, 1648; † 1649; 3. *Lucretia Barberini*, daughter of the Prince of Palestrine, 1654.

1 9. Alphonso IV., Duke of Modena, 1658; † 1662; married *Laura Martinozzi*.

3 11. Renaud, Cardinal, 1686; Duke of Modena on the death of Duke Francis II., 1694; † 1737; married *Charlotte Félicité*, daughter of John Frederic, Duke of Hanover, 1696.

10. Francis II., Duke of Modena, 1662; † 1694, without issue.

Maria-Beatrice-Eleonora, born 1658; married *James*, Duke of York, 1673.

12. Francis III. Maria, Duke of Modena, 1737; † 1780; married *Charlotte*, daughter of Philip II., Duke of Orleans, 1720.

Henrietta of Este, born 1702; married, 1. *Antony-Francis*, Duke of Parma, 1728; 2. *Leopold*, Prince of Darmstadt, 1740.

13. Hercules III. Renaud, born 1727; Duke of Modena, 1780; loses his duchy by the peace of Luneville, 1801; † 1803; married *Maria-Theresa Cibo-Malaspina*, Heiress of Massa and Carrara, 1741; † 1790.

Maria-Theresa-Félicité, † 1754; married *Joseph-Maximilian*, Duke of Penthievre, 1744; † 1791.

Fortuna-Maria, † 1803; married *Louis-Francis-Joseph*, Prince of Conti, 1750.

Maria-Beatrice, Heiress of Modena, Massa, and Carrara, born 1750; married *Ferdinand*, Archduke of Austria, 1771, Duke of Modena Brisgau, by the cession of his father-in-law, 1803; † 1806.

Theresa, born 1773; married *Victor Emanuel I.*, King of Sardinia, 1789.

Leopoldine, born 1776; married *Charles-Theodore*, King of Bavaria, 1795; † 1799.

Francis, Archduke of Austria, born 1779.

Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, born 1782.

Louisa, born 1787; married *Francis I.*, Emperor of Austria, 1808.

TABLE XXXII.] Dukes of Mantua and Montferrat.

Francis Gonzagua, Margrave of Mantua, 1484; † 1519.

1. Frederic, Margrave of Mantua, 1519; created Duke of Mantua by the Emperor Charles the Fifth, 1530; † 1540; married *Margaret*, daughter and heiress of William IX., Margrave of Montferrat, 1531.

Ferdinand Gonzagua, founder of the House of the Dukes of Guastalla, extinct in 1746.

2. Francis I., Duke of Mantua, and Margrave of Montferrat, 1540; † 1550; married *Catharine*, daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand I., 1549.

3. William, Duke of Mantua, and Margrave of Montferrat, 1550; created Duke of Montferrat, 1573; † 1587; married *Eleanor*, daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand I., 1561.

Lewis Gonzagua, born 1538; Duke of Nevers, in right of his wife, 1565; † 1595; mar. *Henrietta*, daughter of Francis I., Duke of Nevers, 1565; heiress of Nevers and Rethel.

4. Vincent I., born 1562; Duke of Mantua and of Montferrat, 1587; † 1612; married *Eleanor*, daughter of Francis, grand Duke of Tuscany, 1584.

Anna-Catharina, † 1620; married *Ferdinand*, Archduke of Austria, of the branch of Tyrol, 1582.

8. Charles I., Duke of Nevers and Rethel, succeeds his cousin, Vincent II., in the Duchies of Mantua and Montferrat, 1627; is supported by France against Spain; † 1637.

5. Francis II., born 1586; Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, 1612; † 1612; married *Margaret*, daughter of Charles-Emanuel Duke of Savoy, 1608.

6. Ferdinand, born 1587; Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, 1612; † 1626, without issue.

7. Vincent II., born 1594; Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, 1626; † 1627, without issue.

9. Charles II., born 1609; Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, 1627; † 1631; married *Maria*, daughter and heiress of Francis II., Duke of Mantua, 1627.

Maria, born 1609; † 1660; married *Charles*, Prince of Nevers, 1627.

10. Charles III., born 1629; Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, 1637; † 1665; married *Isabella-Clara*, Archduchess of Austria.

Eleanor, born 1630; † 1686; married *Ferdinand III.*, Emperor, 1651.

11. Charles IV., born 1652; Duke of Mantua and Montferrat, 1665, is deprived of his duchies, and proscribed by the Emperor Leopold I., 1703; † in exile, 1708, without children; married, 1. *Ann-Isabella Gonzagua*, daughter of Ferdinand III., Duke of Guastalla, 1670; † 1703; 2. *Susanna-Henrietta*, daughter of Charles III., Duke of Elbœuf, 1704; † 1710.

TABLE XXXIII.] Dukes of Florence, and Grand Dukes of Tuscany of the House of Medicis.

John of Medicis, † 1428.

Cosmo of Medicis, banished, 1433; restored, 1434; † 1465.

Lorenzo of Medicis, † 1440.

Pietro of Medicis, † 1472.

Pietro Francis of Medicis, killed, 1474.

Lorenzo of Medicis, called the *Magnificent*, † 1492.

Julian of Medicis, killed, 1478.

Lorenzo of Medicis.

Julian of Medicis, † 1504; married *Catharine Sforza* of Milan.

Pietro of Medicis, b. 1471; banished from Florence † 1504.

John of Medicis, born 1475; Pope by the name of Leo X. 1512; † 1521.

Julius, natural son, born 1478; Pope by the name of Clement VII., 1523; † 1534.

Lorenzo - Francis, Gonfal. of Florence, 1526.

John of Medicis, † 1526.

Lorenzo of Medicis, Duke of Urbino, restored at Florence, 1513; † 1528; married *Margaret of Boulogne.*

Lorenzo of Medicis, assassin of Duke Alexander, 1537.

2. Cosmo of Medicis, born 1519; Duke of Florence, 1537; Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1569; † 1574.

Catharine of Medicis, born 1519; † 1589; married *Henry II.*, King of France, 1533.

1. Alexander of Medicis, natural son either of Lorenzo or of Pope Clement VII., born 1510; created first Duke of Florence by the Emperor Charles the Fifth, 1531; assassinated by his cousin Lorenzo, 1537; married *Margaret*, natural daughter of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, 1536.

3. Francis, born 1541; Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1574; † 1587; married, 1. *Joanna*, daughter of the Emperor Ferdinand I., 1565; † 1578; 2. *Bianca Capella.*

4. Ferdinand I., born 1549; Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1587; † 1608; married *Christina*, daughter of Charles II., Duke of Lorraine, 1589.

5. Cosmo II., born 1590· Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1608, † 1621; married *Maria-Magdalen*, daughter of the Archduke Charles of Austria, 1608.

6. Ferdinand II., born 1610; Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1621; † 1670.

John-Charles, born 1611; Cardinal; † 1665.

7. Cosmo III., born 1642; Grand Duke of Tuscany, 1670; † 1723.

Francis-Maria, born 1660; Cardinal; resigns, 1709; † 1711; married *Louisa Gonzagua*, daughter of Vincent, Duke of Guastalla.

8. John Gaston, born 1671; last Grand Duke of his house, 1723; † 1737, without children.

TABLE XXXIV.] Grand Dukes of Tuscany of the House of Lorraine.

Francis-Stephen, Duke of Lorraine, 1729; obtains the grand duchy of Tuscany in exchange for his duchy, 1737; elected Emperor, 1745; † 1765; marries *Maria-Theresa* of Austria, 1736.

Leopold, younger son of the Emperor Francis, and of Maria-Theresa of Austria, becomes grand Duke of Tuscany at the death of his father, 1765; elected Emperor, 1790; † 1792.

Ferdinand, younger son of the Emperor Leopold, obtains from his father the grand duchy of Tuscany, 1790; gives it up in favour of the house of Parma, in virtue of the peace of Luneville, 1801; and obtains as an indemnity the archbishopric of Saltzberg, with the title of Elector, and afterwards the grand duchy of Wertzberg, in virtue of the peace of Presburg, 1805.

TABLE XXXV.] Dukes of Parma of the House of Farnese.

Pietro Louis Farnese, natural son of Pope Paul III., created Duke of Parma and Placentia, 1545; assassinated, 1547.

Octavio Farnese, born 1521; Duke of Parma, 1547; † 1586; married *Margaret*, natural daughter of Emperor Charles V., and widow of Alexander of Medicis.

Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, 1586; a great warrior; governor of the Spanish Netherlands, 1578; † 1592.

Rainuce I. Farnese, Duke of Parma, 1592; † 1622.

Odoardo I. Farnese, Duke of Parma, 1622; † 1646.

Rainuce II. Farnese, Duke of Parma, 1646; † 1694. *Alexander Farnese*, goveruor of the Spanish Netherlands, 1680; † 1689.

Odoardo II. Farnese, born 1666; † 1693; married *Dorothea-Sophia*, daughter of Philip-William, Elector Palatine, 1690.

Elizabeth, born 1692; married *Philip V.*, King of Spain, 1714.

Francis Farnese, born 1678; Duke of Parma, 1694; † 1727; married *Dorothea-Sophia*, widow of his brother, 1695.

Antony-Francis Farnese, born 1679; Duke of Parma, 1727; † 1731, without children; married *Henrietta-Maria* of Modena, 1728.

TABLE XXXVI.] Dukes of Parma of the House of Bourbon.

Philip V., King of Spain.

Charles (Don Carlos), born 1716; Duke of Parma and Placentia on the death of Antony Farnese, 1731; cedes these duchies to the Emperor by the peace of Vienna, 1738, for the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies.

Philip (Don Philip), born 1720; Duke of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, in virtue of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748; † 1765; married *Louisa-Elizabeth*, daughter of Lewis XV.

Ferdinand, born 1751; Duke of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, 1765; † 1802; married *Maria-Amelia*, daughter of the Emperor Francis I., 1769.

Isabella-Louisa, born 1742; † 1763; married *Joseph II.*, Emperor.

Louisa-Maria-Theresa, born 1751; married *Charles IV.*, King of Spain, 1765.

Louis, born 1773; gives up Parma and Placentia to France by the treaty of Madrid, 1801; and receives in virtue of the peace of Lüneville, the grand duchy of Tuscany, with the title of *King of Etruria*, † 1803; married *Maria-Louisa*, daughter of Charles IV., King of Spain, 1795.

Caroline-Maria-Theresa-Josephina, born 1770; † 1804; married *Maximilian*, Prince of Saxony, 1792.

Charles Louis, born 1799; King of Etruria, under the guardianship of his mother, 1803; resigns, 1807.

Maria-Louisa-Charlotte, born 1802.

TABLE XXXVII.] Chronological List of the Popes from Gregory VII. to the End of the great Western Schism.

Gregory VII. elected 22d April, 1073, confirmed by the Emperor Henry IV.; † 25th May, 1085.
Victor III. elected 24th May, 1086; † 16th September, 1087.
Urban II. elected 12th March, 1088; † 29th July, 1099.
Pascal II. elected 13th August, 1099; † 21st January, 1118.
Gelasius II. elected 25th January, 1118; † 25th January, 1119.
Calixtus II. elected 1st February, 1119; † 12th December, 1124.
Honorius II. elected 21st December, 1124; † 24th February, 1130.
Innocent II. elected 15th February, 1130; † 24th September, 1143.
Celestin II. elected 26th September, 1143; † 9th March, 1144.
Lucius II. elected 12th March, 1144; † 25th February, 1145.
Eugene III. elected 27th February, 1145; † 8th July, 1153.
Anastasius IV. elected 9th July, 1153; † 2d December, 1154.
Adrian IV. elected 3d September, 1154; † 1st September, 1159.
Alexander III. elected 7th September, 1159; † 30th August, 1181.
Lucius III. elected 1st September, 1181; † 24th November, 1185.
Urban III. elected 25th November, 1185; † 19th October, 1187.
Gregory VIII. elected 20th October, 1187; † 17th December, 1187.
Clement III. elected 19th December, 1187; † 27th March, 1191.
Celestin III. elected 30th March, 1191; † 8th January, 1198.
Innocent III. elected 8th January, 1198; † 17th July, 1216.
Honorius III. elected 18th July, 1216; † 18th March, 1227.
Gregory IX. elected 19th March, 1227; † 21st August, 1241.
Celestin IV. elected October, 1241; † November, 1241.
Innocent IV. elected 25th June, 1243; † 7th December, 1254.
Alexander IV. elected 12th December, 1254; † 25th May, 1261.
Urban IV. elected 29th August, 1261; † 2d October, 1264.
Clement IV. elected 5th February, 1265; † 29th November, 1268.
Gregory X. elected 1st September, 1271; † 10th January, 1276.
Innocent V. elected 21st February, 1276; † 22d June, 1276.
Adrian V. elected and † 1276.
John XXI. elected 13th September, 1276; † 17th May, 1277.
Nicholas III. elected 25th November, 1277; † 22d August, 1280.
Martin IV. elected 22d February, 1281; † 28th March, 1285.
Honorius IV. elected 2d April, 1285; † 3d April, 1287.
Nicholas IV. elected 15th February, 1288; † 4th April, 1292.
Celestin V. elected 5th July, 1294; abdicates 13th December, 1294.
Boniface VIII. elected 24th December, 1294; † 11th October, 1303.
Benedict XI. elected 22d October, 1303; † 7th July, 1304.
Clement V. elected 5th June, 1305; took up his residence at Avignon, 1309; † 20th April, 1314.
John XXII. elected 7th August, 1316; † 4th December, 1334.
Benedict XII. elected 20th December, 1334; † 25th April, 1342.
Clement VI. elected 7th May, 1342; † 6th December, 1352.
Innocent VI. elected 18th December, 1352; † 2d September, 1362.
Urban V. elected September, 1362; † 19th December, 1370.
Gregory XI. elected 30th December, 1370; † 27th March, 1378.

Popes during the Great Western Schism.

Popes of Rome.	*Popes of Avignon.*	*Popes of Pisa.*
Urban VI. elected at Rome 9th April, 1378; † 18th October, 1389.	Clement VII. elected 21st September, 1378; † 16th September, 1394.	
Boniface IX. elected 2d November, 1389; † 1st October, 1404.	Benedict XIII. elected 28th September, 1394; deposed by the Councils of Pisa and Constance in 1409 and 1417; † 1424.	
Innocent VII. elected 17th October, 1404; † 6th November, 1406.		
Gregory XII. elected 30th November, 1406; deposed by the Council of Pisa, 5th June, 1409; resigned the Papacy at the Council of Constance, 1415.		Alexander V. elected by the Council of Pisa, 26th June, 1409; † 3d May, 1410.
		John XXIII. elected 17th May, 1410; deposed by the Council of Constance, 29th May, 1415.

TABLE XXXVIII.] Chronological List of the Popes from the End of the great Western Schism to the present Time.

Martin V. elected at the Council of Constance, 11th November, 1417; † 21st February, 1431.
Eugene IV. elected 6th March, 1431; † 23d February, 1447.
Nicholas V. elected 6th March, 1447; † 24th March, 1455.
Calixtus III. elected 8th April, 1455; † 8th August, 1458.
Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius) elected 27th August, 1458; † 16th August, 1464.
Paul II. elected 31st August, 1464; † 28th July, 1471.
Sixtus IV. elected 9th August, 1471; † 13th August, 1484.
Innocent VIII. elected 29th August, 1484; † 25th July, 1492.
Alexander VI. elected 11th August, 1492; † 18th August, 1503.
Pius III. elected 22d September, 1503; † 18th October, 1503.
Julius II. elected 1st November, 1503; † 21st February, 1513.
Leo X. elected 11th March, 1513; † 1st December, 1521.
Adrian VI. elected 9th January, 1522; † 24th September, 1523.
Clement VII. elected 19th November, 1523; † 26th September, 1534.
Paul III. elected 13th October, 1534; † 10th November, 1549.
Julius III. elected 8th February, 1550; † 23d March, 1555.
Marcellus II elected 9th April; † 30th April, 1555.
Paul IV. elected 23d May, 1555; † 18th August, 1559.
Pius IV. elected 26th December, 1559; † 9th December, 1565.
Pius V. elected 7th January, 1566; † 1st May, 1572.
Gregory XIII. elected 13th May, 1572; † 10th April, 1585.
Sixtus V. elected 24th April, 1585; † 27th August, 1590.
Urban VII. elected 15th September, 1590; † 27th September, 1590.
Gregory XIV. elected 5th December, 1590; † 15th October, 1591.
Innocent IX. elected 29th October; † 30th December, 1591.
Clement VIII. elected 30th January, 1592; † 5th March, 1605.
Leo XI. elected 1st April; † 27th April, 1605.
Paul V. elected 16th May, 1605; † 28th January, 1621.
Gregory XV. elected 9th February, 1621; † 8th July, 1623.
Urban VIII. elected 6th August, 1623; † 29th July, 1644.
Innocent X. elected 15th September, 1644; † 7th January, 1655.
Alexander VII. elected 7th April, 1655; † 22d May, 1667.
Clement IX. elected 20th June, 1667; † 9th December, 1669.
Clement X. elected 29th April, 1670; † 22d July, 1676.
Innocent XI. elected 21st September, 1676; † 12th August, 1689.
Alexander VIII. elected 6th October, 1689; † 1st February, 1691.
Innocent XII. elected 12th July, 1691; † 27th September, 1700.
Clement XI. elected 23d November, 1700; † 9th March, 1721.
Innocent XIII. elected 8th May, 1721; † 7th March, 1724.
Benedict XIII. elected 29th May, 1724; † 21st February, 1730.
Clement XII. elected 12th July, 1730; † 6th February, 1740.
Benedict XIV. elected 17th August, 1740; † 5th May, 1758.
Clement XIII. elected 6th July, 1758; † 3d February, 1769.
Clement XIV. elected 19th May, 1769; † 22d September, 1774.
Pius VI. elected 15th February, 1775; † 19th August, 1799.
Pius VII. elected 3d March, 1800; † 20th August, 1823.
Leo XII. elected 27th September, 1823; † 10th February, 1829.
Pius VIII. elected 2d April, 1829.

Gregory XVI 2 Feb: 1831

TABLE XV., No. 2.] KINGS OF THE FRENCH OF THE HOUSE OF BOURBON-ORLEANS.

Philip I., Duke of Orleans, youngest son of Louis XIII. (see TABLE XV., No. 1.) FOUNDER of the branch of BOURBON-ORLEANS, † 1701; married, 1. 1661, *Henrietta-Maria*, daughter of Charles I., King of England; 2. *Charlotte*, Palatine.

Philip II., Regent, 1715; † 1723.	*Maria-Louisa*, married Charles II, King of Spain.	*Anna-Maria*, married Victor Amadeus, King of Sardinia.	*Elizabeth*, married Charles, Duke of Lorraine.	

Louis, † 1752; married *Augusta* of Baden.	*Mary*, married Duke of Berry.	*Charlotte*, married Prince of Modena.	*Louisa*, Queen of Spain.	*Mademoiselle de Beaujolais.*	*Elizabeth*, married Prince of Conti.	

Louis-Philip, † 1785; married *Louisa-Henrietta* de Conti.

Louis-Philip, called *Egalité*, † 1793; married *Louisa* de Penthievre.

49. LOUIS PHILIP, Duke of Orleans, born 6th October, 1773; married, 1809, *Maria-Amelia*, born 1782, daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of the Two Sicilies; Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, 31st July, 1830; KING OF THE FRENCH, 9th August, 1830.	*Antony-Philip*, Duke of Montpensier, † 1807.	*Alphonse*, Count of Beaujolais, † 1808.	*Adelaide Eugenia*, Mademoiselle d'Orleans, born 1777.

Ferdinand-Philip-Louis, Duke of Chartres, born September, 1810; Duke of Orleans, August 1830.	*Louisa*, Mademoiselle d' Orleans, born April, 1812.	*Maria-Christina*, Mademoiselle de Valois, born April, 1813.	*Louis-Charles*, Duke of Nemours, born Oct. 1814.	*Maria-Clementina*, Mademoiselle de Beaujolais, born July, 1817.	*Francis-Ferdinand*, Prince of Joinville, born August, 1818.	*Henry-Eugene*, Duke of Aumale, born January, 1822.	*Antony*, Duke of Montpensier, born July, 1824.

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